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## The MARCH of the NATIONS

by RUFUS STEELE

Mr. Hoover Gives Accounting

U. S. Reacts to Iowa Address

London Likes Lytton Report

Smith Shakes With Roosevelt

Chicago Indicts the Insulls

Bad Lands Hid Thunder Beast

DES MOINES and the United States listen to President Herbert Hoover as he gives earnest and impressive and militant accounting of his stewardship. He discloses for the first time some of the staggering foes the Administration has fought in combating the calamity inherited from the World War. The ideals of American life have been preserved against forces that have threatened civilization itself. In the specific measures taken lies the happiness of 120,000,000 people—and the world. Mr. Hoover declares the foundations of recovery laid, the great battle won. As against his opponent's indefiniteness he marshals fact after fact—"I refuse to offer any of the counterfeit currency of false hopes."

¶ The United States reacts to President Hoover's Des Moines address. Newspaper comment from many points indicates a most favorable impression. Rebirth of Republican hope is seen. National Republican headquarters at Chicago enthuses over a rising tide. General comment is that the President invaded what he believed to be the most hostile farm section and won it over—Hostility and impatience go down before the facts.

¶ While Japan drafts objections to the Lytton report, London sentiment crystallizes in its favor. The London Times, joining the stand of the News Chronicle and the Manchester Guardian, comes out in a powerful editorial: "There must be no more compromise over principles, nor need principles be in any jeopardy so long as the state of Manchukuo is not recognized." The Times holds that the report sets a goal toward which pressure of international policy must be steadily directed. Thus it appraises Manchukuo—A sham, toward which its own population is hostile.

¶ Britain hears a novel proposal for settling the vexed question of the Polish Corridor. The Corridor from Poland to the sea cuts off Prussia completely from East Prussia, where President von Hindenburg has lived for many years. The proposal is that for a certain distance the Corridor shall be carried through tunnels in the ground, while the neck of land above is used to reunite Germany to its now detached strip. Engineers and politicians see possibilities—Paradoxically, an underpass may yet carry Europe over a mountain of difficulties.

¶ New York's State Democratic Convention at Albany witnesses a politically historic sight. Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt and Alfred E. Smith, who have not been friendly since the Democratic National Convention, shake hands and say pleasant things. They unite in backing the same man for high office—Lieut.-Gov. Herbert H. Lehman for Governor of New York. But whether they favor the same man for President of the United States remains to be seen—Mr. Smith didn't seem to say.

¶ Britain finds its proposal of a five-power conference in London to lure Germany back into the Disarmament Conference meeting opposition. Paris feels that the machinery for such things is at Geneva and defers acceptance until fully assured Germany is not going to be stiff-necked. Geneva appears to be miffed because the suggested British, French, Italian, German and American meeting in London would leave out all the eager smaller nations. Gibes Geneva gently: "Why don't you take the Sino-Japanese jinx to London and settle that too?"

¶ A Chicago grand jury indicts Samuel and Martin Insull on charges of embezzlement and larceny. Efforts are begun to extradite Samuel Insull from Paris, France, and his brother from Orillia, Ont. The immediate charge is misuse in the stock market of $514,942 belonging to two financing companies of the great Insull system. A trial, if the Insulls are returned, will disclose the steps that led to the sensational failure of the $2,000,000,000 concern—the sweeping away of the savings of thousands of trusting shareholders.

¶ South Dakota unearths whole the skeleton of a gigantic "thunder beast" from the Bad Lands. Dr. Ira Edwards covers each bone with preservatives as it comes into the air. The brontotherium was 10 feet high, 20 feet long. Its name of "thunder beast" refers to the noise it made in walking. This deafening shuffle is gathered from its pedal extremities, not from the stone diary of some prehistoric man. Early man could have kept from being late man only by haunting nothing closer than the dim distance—All the crossing signs in the world wouldn't have made him stop, look and listen when "Bronty" was headed his way.

## Return of Liquor Condemned As Threat to American Youth

### Most Young People, Educators Find, Obey Dry Laws and Are Vastly Benefited—Value of Practical Education Stressed

*Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau*

NEW YORK — Prohibition has benefited young people enormously, and the return of any kind of legal liquor traffic would be a liability to the youth of the country, according to many educators here.

Modern young people are very receptive to temperance teachings, and a large majority of them obey the dry law, these teachers assert. In most cases, young people who take a definite stand against prohibition are simply repeating arguments they have heard their elders use or else they have been influenced by false statements in the press concerning the operation of the law, they declare.

If the press generally recognized its responsibility for directing the views of boys and girls, printed facts about prohibition and called attention to the numerous improvements in social and economic conditions which have resulted from it, the newspapers would become a powerful factor in educating the present generation to understand the importance of the law and in strengthening and upholding law-abiding sentiment among all classes of persons, they hold.

Dr. Gilbert Raynor, principal of Alexander Hamilton High School, Brooklyn, declares that "to repeal prohibition or to do anything to stop its steadily growing better enforcement would be a cruel blow to our American youth and might well prove disastrous to the nation whose future is in the hands of the boys and girls now in our schools and colleges."

"A high official of the National Education Association," Dr. Raynor says, "some time ago declared that, excepting only the founding of the American public school system, the Eighteenth Amendment was the greatest child conservation measure that has ever been discovered and applied thus far in the history of the world. Coming from such an eminent authority, this very strong statement must command respect. Anyone who has lived among high school and college boys for 40 years, as I have done, readily accepts this statement as even conservative.

"In this high school, with which I have been connected for more than a quarter of a century, we have lived under conditions existing before prohibition and for a dozen years under prohibition.

"Before prohibition, we had a liquor selling joint on each side of our front entrance. The thousands of boys entering this school day after day had to pass between these two legalized liquor dispensers. It was impossible to keep boys out of these joints. The saloons were clever at devising apparently innocent excuses for boys to drop in. There was the baseball ticker, the stock ticker, free entertainments, free lunch and other attractions.

"To be sure, there was a state law that very positively provided that there should be no saloon or liquor

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## DUBLIN AGREES TO NEGOTIATE ON ANNUITIES

### Deadlock With Britain on Payments and Tariff Questions Broken

*By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau*

LONDON, Oct. 5—The deadlock between the Irish Free State and Britain upon the question of the annuity and other payments which Mr. Eamon de Valera, president of the Executive Council, has been withholding has been at last broken by an agreement reached today to restart direct negotiations beginning here, Oct. 14.

This had been the outcome of discussions which took place in the Dominions Office, Downing Street, today between Mr. de Valera and Mr. Maguire, representing the Irish Free State, and Mr. J. H. Thomas, Sir John Simon, Lord Hailsham and Mr. Neville Chamberlain, representing the British Cabinet.

Mr. de Valera was on his way back to Ireland from Geneva, where he discussed the situation with Sir John Simon. Today's meeting took place at the former's request and its results are regarded as hopeful, the British view being that the question of duties is more one of keeping the Free State within the Empire than of driving any hard bargain financially.

**Conditions Imposed**

One of the suggestions that has been made is that settlement might be facilitated if legal aspects of the dispute were discussed between competent lawyers representing each side and instructed to endeavor to suggest a mutually reasonable settlement.

This proposal was considered when Mr. de Valera last met members of the British Cabinet here but it was rejected. The difficulty then was that Mr. de Valera made the condition that the tariff imposed by Britain as a means for recovering payment should first be suspended, but he refused the British counter condition that in this case the complete status quo should also be restored by desisting from withholding current remittances.

Today's proceedings were markedly more cordial than those of last July, Sir John Simon and Mr. Thomas accompanying Mr. de Valera to his automobile after the meeting and shaking hands with him warmly. The Dublin executive left London in the afternoon for Ireland.

**Britain's Position**

The British position regarding the Irish annuities dispute was defined Aug. 6 by Sir John Simon, one of today's negotiators. It is that the British Government greatly deplores the controversy that has arisen and desires to settle it either by Empire arbitration or by direct negotiations with Dublin.

The British Foreign Secretary added that progress could be made "either on the basis that in the meantime both sides continue what they are doing now—the money being impounded (by the Free State) and duties being collected (by Britain), or that both sides go back to the practice they were following before the installments were withheld on June 30 last."

The Monitor understands that the first of these alternatives is now to be adopted, the present status quo thus continuing during the negotiations which begin next week.

**METAL WORK INCREASES**

Upward trend in the metal working trades, which began about six weeks ago, has developed to such an extent that practically all members of the union are now on full-time jobs, according to Mr. John C. Knight, business agent of the Boston Metal Polishers' Union, Local 95.

## GIRLS HEAR OF CHARACTER BUILDING NEED

### National Scout Convention Opens Annual Sessions in Virginia

By MARY HORNADAY

*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

VIRGINIA BEACH, Va., Oct. 5—Increased demands on the national Girl Scout organization during the last year have demonstrated without doubt the need for the character-building work of the movement, delegates to the eighteenth annual convention of the Girl Scouts were told at their opening session here today. Incidentally, Mrs. Frederick Edey was nominated without opposition to serve a third year as president.

Stressing the urgency of Girl Scout programs during the unemployment crisis, national officers reported that registered membership increased by 22,556 during the year; that more than 60 miles of cloth was cut up into uniforms; and that 79 training courses for Girl Scout leaders were offered throughout the nation instead of the 56 of last year.

Scouting's far-reaching achievements, compared with its negligible overhead, were pointed out by Mrs. Nicholas F. Brady, chairman of the national board of directors, at today's session.

"Girl Scouting," Mrs. Brady declared, "is not only one of the finest but one of the most economical programs of ethical and educational recreation ever devised."

The movement calls for no large expenditure for the upkeep of buildings, Mrs. Brady pointed out. Troop meeting places are usually in schools or some space donated by a friend of the organization. The heaviest expenditure, she said, is for the training of Scout leaders who "voluntarily learn the techniques by

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## DIVERSIFICATION INCREASES JOBS IN MILL REGION

### Sale of Andover Textile Plant Construed as Proof of Trend

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

ANDOVER, Mass., Oct. 5—Prospective sale of the Smith & Dove thread plant here by the Ludlow Manufacturing Associates, to a group of local business men is interpreted as a possible acceleration of an industrial transition going on in the Lawrence area with, perhaps, a gradual extension to the whole industrial field.

More than eight buildings, with an excess of 70,000 square feet of floor space, are represented by the Andover plant that has lain idle for more than two years. That the purchasers of the property will lease the plant in separate units and thus bring into Andover diversified industries is considered likely.

A spokesman of the industrial bureau of Lawrence cited two instances in which large plants in the Lawrence area that had lain idle for several years were transformed into going industrial centers through diversification.

In Methuen a cotton mill hiring 400 hands, has today two shoe shops, one wooden heel shop and a laundry. This diversified set-up gives work to nearly 800 employees.

Nearly 2500 jobs that never formerly existed in Lawrence were found last spring to have been brought into Lawrence through diversification, according to the bureau. In addition to these trends providing evidence that New England is finding direct use for abandoned textile plants, they also indicate that smaller scale industry with greater stability may result. The bureau official declared that if the textile area emerges from the slump with many legs to stand on, rather than merely one, the recession may actually have proved beneficial.

It is believed the Smith & Dove property was purchased at substantial saving. Formation of a corporation to negotiate the leasing and financial operating of the property is expected. Considerable optimism for the effect of the deal on the industrial future of the town is expressed by Mr. Chester W. Holland, cashier of the Andover National Bank, agent in the transaction.

The first building of the plant was constructed in 1871, and the most recent in 1916. It has water-power facilities adequate for a single large industrial concern.

## I.C.C. to Decide On Legality Of Seatrain Lines

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5 (AP)—The Interstate Commerce Commission today ordered an investigation of the legality of the latest thing in American freight transportation.

It issued an order for a study of Seatrain Lines, Inc., a company which tomorrow will begin transporting entire trains from New York to Havana, Cuba, and between Havana and New Orleans.

Seatrain Lines, Inc., has built two steamships equipped with tracks and capable of carrying 100 loaded freight cars each. The cars are placed in the holds of the ships and carried to their destination without being unsealed, lowering the cost of operation as compared with railroad and ordinary steamship costs. Another feature of the ships, it is claimed, is that the entire 100 cars can be loaded within 10 hours as compared with several days required for loading the same amount of freight into an ordinary steamer.

The commission investigation will take in the question of whether the new plan violates the Panama Canal Act, whether acquisition of the Hoboken Manufacturers' Railroad Company is legal, and issuance of securities.

## *France Economizes on Loans*

★ ★ ★

### *Bond Rates Lowered With Little Opposition; Courage Indicated on Other Retrenchments*

★ ★ ★

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

*Special European Correspondence*

It is not surprising that the British example of converting high interest-paying bonds to lower interest-paying bonds, has been followed in France. Certainly far too much was being paid on these domestic loans, and since less can be obtained elsewhere on anything which offers the same safety in investment as what the British call "gilt-edged securities" and the French "placements de pères de famille," it was inevitable that the state would, sooner or later, undertake a huge conversion.

Nor was there any real opposition, though it was felt that it was somewhat unfair to place the burden of the general financial reform which is necessary on the backs of the rentiers, or holders of government securities. It is acknowledged that great budgetary retrenchments must be effected, for the state has become too extravagant. Economists argue that the Government should have begun by the readjustment of expenditure and of taxation, and have finished with the readjustment of interest on money loaned to it. Instead, it has chosen to begin with the rentiers, though it has promised to proceed to a thorough overhauling of all the state finances.

It is easy to arouse sentiment against the rentier—to represent him as living like a parasite on the state. But his position is perfectly respectable. The French are thrifty people, and hard-working people, and when they were appealed to they brought to the state the money they had honestly earned because specific inducements were offered. It should nevertheless be made clear that there is no question of bad faith on the part of the state. From the beginning it was understood that the state could pay off its debts, and it is now prepared to do so. There was no forced conversion. There was simply, as it were, a calling in of the old bonds, and an issuing of new bonds at lower interest. The choice was definitely given: those who wished to be repaid could be repaid; and those who accepted the new conditions did so freely.

In France the rentes are not expressed in capital value. The capital value is inscribed neither on the bonds nor in the book of the public debt. All that is set down is the amount to which the holder is annually entitled. There is here a fine point of law as to whether it is not arbitrary to change that figure; but it is a point of law that was decided long ago in favor of the state.

Again, it is argued that the rentier has already, as a result of the fall

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### *Chicago's Center of World Good Will*

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

INTERNATIONAL HOUSE WELCOMES STUDENTS OF ALL NATIONS

Structure Just Dedicated Is Fourth of Those Given by John D. Rockefeller Jr., the Others Being in Paris, New York and Berkeley, Calif. The Building Cost $3,000,000.

## Bankers Summoned by Mills To Restoration of Freer Credit

### Treasury Secretary Declares Government Aid Must Be Temporary—Miss Kenny Elected President of Bank Women's Association

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 5 (AP)—Warned by the Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Ogden L. Mills, that it is not the duty of the Government to direct the economic affairs of the nation, the American Bankers Association today turned to the task of considering taxes and their relationship to the public welfare.

Mr. Mills, as guest speaker at a special meeting of the association's fifty-eighth annual convention last night, said the Government's aim is to replace private credit with public credit until private credit again will perform its normal functions.

In connection with the Government's program of reconstruction, he said bankers have an indispensable rôle to play in providing credit for the productive use of the population.

"It is the responsibility of the bankers, as dispensers of credit, to encourage the return of a normal volume of business activity by resuming their normal attitude of sympathetic coöperation with those who are their customers, whose prosperity means the prosperity of the banks themselves, as well as the nation — the producers and distributors of the country's wealth, the farmers, manufacturers and merchants of America."

The basic thought underlying the Government's reconstruction program, Mr. Mills stated, is that prosperity is the normal condition of American economic life.

Strongly organized "self-serving minorities" were accused today by Mr. Mills of blocking the Government's efforts to reduce taxation.

"If the organized minorities are not to dominate our Government and to make reforms and reduced expenditures an impossible task," he told a joint meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, the Clearing House Association and the Advertising Club, "it is evident that the majority must be organized to coöperate with public officials in the establishment of a sound policy and to give them a sense of security."

This, Mr. Mills said, can be done only by assuring them of support against pressures which "run counter to the real public interest when the time comes for the public servant to submit his case to the verdict of the electorate."

Miss Agnes M. Kenny of Milwaukee, manager of a large women's banking department, was elected president of the Association of Bank Women yesterday at a meeting held simultaneously with the convention of the American Bankers Association. Other officers are: Miss Catherine Olney of Worcester, Mass., vice-president; Miss Lillian C. Hage, Los Angeles, treasurer; Miss Gertrude M. Jacobs, Milwaukee, recording secretary, and Miss Emma M. Steinke, Oshkosh, Wis., corresponding secretary.

## Prohibition Facts

By DR. THOMAS N. CARVER
Professor of Economics
Harvard University

*Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor*

### *68—Is There a Post-War Moral Slump?*

**WE NEED not look at the prohibition question alone to discover evidences of a post-war moral slump. Any other question on which there is a conflict between the public good on the one hand and private interest on the other, will show evidences of such a slump. A dozen such questions could be named, but the immigration question will serve as a sample.**

**Nothing in economics can be more obvious than that the wholesale importation of cheap labor tended to depress the labor market and keep real wages from rising. Obvious as that point is, restriction of immigration was vigorously and successfully opposed by every interest which gained money or prestige from the importation of cheap labor. It was not until the outburst of patriotic feeling of the war period that reason prevailed over selfishness and we got a restriction law. Yet, during the last 10 years the same selfish interests which have always fattened on cheap labor have been unceasing in their efforts to repeal or modify the quota law. They have successfully opposed every effort to extend the quota law to the Western Hemisphere.**

**Anti-gambling laws are also successfully evaded or opposed. The narcotics law has its crop of nullifiers. The white slave law is openly derided, opposed and evaded. Europe is appalled at the non-moral attitude of its youth; England has its crime wave and is, strange as it may sound, looking to America for suggestions as to ways of combating it.**

**It really looks as though there were a post-war moral slump.**

## London Chosen For World-Wide Trade Parley

*By Cable from Monitor Bureau*

GENEVA, Oct. 5—The World Economic Conference will meet in London and be a real world conference, world-wide in scope and including Soviet Russia.

This is the decision reached Monday afternoon at meeting of the organizing committee of the League of Nations Council, at which the United States was represented by Mr. Norman H. Davis and Mr. Frederic M. Sackett Jr., Ambassador to Germany. Sir John Simon of Britain was in the chair.

The experts committee to prepare the work for the conference will meet here Oct. 31. The date for the conference itself has not yet been finally fixed but there is some talk of not holding it in January as intended but later, probably in March.

Sir John Simon announced that since holding the conference in London would cause extra expense for the League of Nations, the British Government would make up the difference between its actual cost and what it would have cost if held in Geneva.

Mr. Sackett started immediately after the committee meeting for Cherbourg to sail for the United States on the Europa. Mr. Davis remains in Geneva for a few days to follow the progress of proposals which the American delegation has submitted to the committee on effectives of the Disarmament Conference.

The League's Organizing Committee for the World Economic Conference will meet again about Oct. 15. Also present at yesterday's meeting was Mr. Allan Dulles, legal adviser to Mr. Davis.

## *Hoover to Radiocast For Women Friday*

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

CHICAGO, Oct. 5—When President Hoover radiocasts an address to the women of the nation Friday afternoon, it will be the first time a Chief Executive of the United States has given an address especially for the women of the country, said Mrs. Ellis A. Yost, director of the Women's Division of the Republican National Committee here.

She said she regarded it as a significant recognition of women's importance in political life. The presidential address is scheduled for the afternoon, when most women can take "time off" from their household tasks to listen. It is to be given over the NBC network from 3:15 to 3:45 o'clock, eastern standard time.

## CHAPIN NAMES GROUP TO AID LUMBER PLAN

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5 (AP)—Appointment of a committee of prominent men in the lumber industry to aid the Government in a move to put each wood to its rightful and most economic use was announced today by Mr. Roy D. Chapin, Secretary of Commerce.

The Secretary said 19 leaders in the industry, representing substantially every species of wood grown in the United States, had agreed to coöperate with the department's national committee on wood utilization in preparation of a lumber manual.

## FOREIGN STUDENT FINDS WELCOME IN CHICAGO CLUB

### International House Provides Atmosphere of Comfort and Cheer

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

CHICAGO, Oct. 5—A $3,000,000 center for international understanding in the middle West is being dedicated here today. A club, theater and home all in one, International House of Chicago has opened its doors to men and women from many lands where they may live and share experiences with American students.

The Chicago building is the fourth given in the interest of world good will by Mr. John D. Rockefeller Jr., who has endowed homes for foreign students also in Paris, New York and Berkeley, Calif. The Chicago "house" has benefited by the experience of all the others and is regarded by its directors as just about ideal. It is located near the University of Chicago, but is open to students of all Chicago institutions of higher learning and is connected by good transportation with most of them.

Everything in the massive 12-story structure has been planned with a view to making the foreign student feel at home in a strange land. At the same time, an effort has been made to establish a center in which Americans of the middle West may have the opportunity to become acquainted with the cultures of other nations as interpreted by the foreign students living among them.

An unusual room is a large one, charmingly decorated in the American tradition and called the "home room." It is an outcome of an idea. For 10 years or more Mr. Bruce Wesley Dickson, director of foreign students at the University of Chicago, has made it a point to offer the hospitality of his home to young people from other lands. Mrs. Dickson has coöperated whole-heartedly, in recent years giving her full time to the activity. Now in the "home room" Mr. and Mrs. Dickson hope to carry on their hospitality on a larger scale, giving many parties here for International House residents and members.

Many other recreational features are provided. A large lounge offers an abundance of welcoming chairs and davenports with soft lights conducive to conversation. A book-lined library invites readers. A dining room, in cheerful colors, serves food prepared by a Yugoslavic chef. Dormitory rooms of which there are more than 500 have been "done" by an excellent interior decorator.

Living expenses are not high at the house and facilities are provided to help students keep down expenses. A sewing room and laundry is available to women students, for example.

At present about 40 per cent of the residents in the house are American students who welcome this opportunity to form acquaintances with students of other nations.

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THINGS PRESENT

"When is a saloon a drug store?" Mr. Abbot asks today in his Watching the World Go By. In his answer he gives a potent reason or two why Congress should not declare 4 per cent beer non-intoxicating.

The Balkan countries have been prominent in the news; now the Baltic nations are coming to the fore. The first of four articles (appearing Wednesdays) based on Women of the Baltic Countries will be found on the Women's Enterprises and Fashions page.

Do not miss what Joseph Jefferson wrote about "the little town of Chicago," on the Home Forum page.

Scroggins, Florrie, and Fib (famous residents of Boston Common) have picked out a new place for Levi, the orphan turtle, to spend the winter. Read about it on the Daily Features page. And while you are on the next-to-the-last page, try your hand at the Rims-O-Grams.

AND THINGS TO COME

Do any of your friends contend that the so-called crime wave is a result of prohibition? They should drop this silly argument after reading Professor Carver's "Prohibition Facts" tomorrow.

Thursday brings the Young Folks' page.

## HOOVER PUTS QUIETUS ON WILD TALES

### Denies Accusation of Inactivity Spread by Opposition

### REPORTS DELIBERATE FALSEHOODS, HE SAYS

### Taken to Refer to Democrats' Charge He Did Nothing for Farms Till Recently

By RICHARD L. STROUT

*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

ON BOARD PRESIDENT HOOVER'S SPECIAL TRAIN, Mansfield, Ohio, Oct. 5—Fresh from his triumph at Des Moines last night, President Hoover continued his aggressive campaign in rear-platform addresses on his way home today, and at Fort Wayne, Ind., accused Democratic opponents of uttering "deliberate, intolerable falsehoods."

Without mentioning Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt by name, Mr. Hoover's statement is taken to refer to parts of the latter's Sioux City speech Sept. 29 when the Democratic leader made the charge "that for the first time the Administration of President Hoover has discovered the fact that there is such a thing as a farm mortgage."

Mr. Hoover directed much of his fire in his farm speech last night at Roosevelt's Sioux City address, and continued his attack today.

"During my public life, I have believed that sportsmanship and statesmanship called for the elimination of harsh personalities between opponents. On this journey, however, I have received a multitude of reports as to the widespread personal misrepresentations which have been promulgated in the Midwest in the past few weeks. I regret that the character of these personalities necessitates a direct word from me.

**Only Harsh Word in Office**

"I shall say now the only harsh word that I have uttered in public office, I hope it will be the last I shall have to say. When you are told that the President of all the people, a man of your own blood and upbringing, has sat in the White House for the last three years of your misfortune without troubling to know your burdens, without heartaches over your miseries and casualties, without summoning every avenue of skillful assistance, irrespective of party or view; without using every ounce of his strength and straining his every nerve to protect and help; without using every possible agency of democracy that would bring aid; without putting aside personal ambition and humbling his pride of opinion, if that would serve—then I say to you that such statements are deliberate, intolerable falsehoods."

Governor Roosevelt at Sioux City charged the Administration with abandoning the farmers to a continuance of low-commodity prices and also intimated the Administration's recent steps were merely gestures to secure the farm vote.

Farm relief, declared Governor Roosevelt in this address, "cannot be met by cynical disregard of plain necessity," and he added that "when the authority of administration is placed in my hands I will do everything in my power to bring the relief which is long overdue; I shall not wait until the end of a campaign nor until I have spent four years in the White House."

**Crowd Cheers Defense**

It was to these charges that President Hoover today hotly retorted. His words brought a cheer from a big throng at Fort Wayne, and reached a bigger home audience by means of a radio hookup that had been arranged from the rear platform. Other responsive crowds greeted the President today at Bucyrus and Crestline, Ohio, and at this city.

In addition, Mr. Hoover is scheduled to make half a dozen more rear platform talks through Ohio and western Pennsylvania today.

Gov. Harry D. Leslie of Indiana joined the train when it stopped at the Fifty-eighth Street Station at Chicago at 8:30 a. m. Mr. Gardner Cowles, Des Moines publisher, member of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, came on board last night at Des Moines and will continue throughout the journey. Representative C. William Ramseyer of Iowa, chairman of the speakers' bureau of the western Republican headquarters, joined at Des Moines but left the train at Chicago today. They were outspoken in praise of Mr. Hoover's speech, which they asserted would give him Iowa as well as other "corn-belt" states now classed doubtful.

At the Chicago station Mr. Hoover and Mrs. Hoover went to the rear platform to receive greetings. A man in overalls called up to the President that he was surprised to see him up so early after that "fine speech at Des Moines last night." Mr. Hoover smiled, and Mrs. Hoover explained that her husband was always an early riser.

## Hoover Tells Farmers How He Has and Will Continue to Aid Them

*By a Staff Correspondent*

DES MOINES, Iowa, Oct. 5—A rebirth of Republican hope followed the ovation accorded President Hoover personally, and later President Hoover's speech, in this heart of the disgruntled corn-belt.

The effect of Mr. Hoover's appearance and reception here yester-

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# GROUP OPPOSING BONUS PAYMENT MERGES FORCES

## Form National Organization—Will Seek Membership of 10,000,000

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

NEW YORK, Oct. 5—Sentiment against legislation for paying the soldiers' bonus has crystallized here in the formation of an organization which is to be incorporated as the National Committee Against Prepayment of the Bonus.

At a preliminary meeting held yesterday, about 60 men and women outlined plans for enrolling 10,000,000 members in all parts of the United States and for establishing branches of the organization in every state. Activities of the group would include the sounding out of every candidate for Congress as to his views on bonus legislation, it was said. Mr. H. D. Lindsley, past national commander of the Legion, and Brig.-Gen. Brice P. Disque, of the United States Army Reserves, are members of the group.

Emphasizing that he was not representing the American Legion, Mr. Lindsley declared that he was convinced that the policy of the Legion on the question of the bonus was not in accordance with the welfare of the nation.

"Very few people understand the full significance of the demand for prepayment of the bonus," he added.

The purpose of the new organization is to "prevent at least one raid on the Treasury by rendering the majority vocal for a change," General Disque said. The demand for payment of the bonus now was "dishonest" and had "neither law, morality nor equity" behind it, he declared. "I seriously doubt that 20 per cent of the ex-service men are a party to this latest attempt to blackjack Congress."

Mr. S. Stanwood Menken, who was elected national chairman, explained that the new organization wanted "to solidify with the aid of other organizations the determination of the people of the United States that Congress shall not spend our money for any special class of men."

"America cannot stand a policy of overtaxation," he continued. "We need a policy of retrenchment, of economy, not alone making possible the balancing of the budget, but also making possible the expenditures of money for relief. Greed feeds on greed. This will not be the end of demands in any sense, if it is granted. It will be the precursor of far greater demands which will disrupt and bankrupt the National Treasury."

## Port of Boston Supremacy Seen

Restoration of Boston to its former position as a leading seaport was forecast today at the first meeting of the recently organized Merchant Marine Club of Boston, Inc. The organization is composed of former members of the Boston unit of the Propeller Club of the United States.

Mr. Wilfred W. Lufkin, collector of the port, spoke of the volume of foreign commerce and of the tariff situation as applied to the trans-Atlantic freight situation. He predicted that as a result of coöperation of efficient port organizations such as the Port Authority, the Maritime Association of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, the Foreign Commerce Club and the Merchant Marine Club, a more intelligent understanding between the railroads and the shipping interests, with Commonwealth Pier and the Army Base operated in a businesslike way, Boston would come into its own as a port.

"When it comes to talking about Boston, Massachusetts and New England, I am one of the finest optimists imaginable," Mr. Lufkin said. He was introduced by Mr. Francis Minot, president of the new club.

## *Boston Art Notes*

**Vose Galleries**

Mr. Gregory McLoughlin has the first of the one-man shows at the Vose Galleries this season. Emerging from the large exhibiting room where there are shown American masters of yesterday and entering the smaller gallery, one experiences a slight shock (not unpleasant). From smoothness to lumpiness, from suavity to brusqueness, from easy transitions to deliberate contrasts—these are the changes that have been wrought by the new methods in which Mr. McLoughlin engages.

Not Provence, but the valley of the Connecticut River is depicted in the robust, mettlesome manner evolved by gifted Frenchmen of the last generation. Mr. McLoughlin has fallen into step; he is now one of them. To enjoy his style, one had better not consider it in contrast to another, but for its own qualities, which are wholesome and invigorating. He sees the terrain in terms of architectural values, structurally, in the round. To force the idea, he omits certain considerations of texture and refinements of detail.

Though the artist has accepted the new modes in respect of construction, his color belongs to the romantic school; it is a decorative adjunct, not an ingredient of form as Cézanne advocated.

Mr. McLoughlin has portrayed his subjects, such as "Nova Scotia Village," with poetry. There is a personal feeling conveyed definitely to each of his subjects.

**Doll and Richards**

A small, carefully chosen miscellany of pictures is to be seen at Doll and Richards on Newbury Street.

A commanding portrayal, unsigned, of Daniel Webster catches the attention at once. Another portrait of a Comtesse by Pierre Mignard contributes the tone of le grand siècle, with its emphasis upon splendor and rank.

Of more recent vintage is a beautiful garden scene by Henri Le Sidaner, French impressionist. Whoever feels doubtful about the significance of new ideas may look at this canvas and compare its sweet, agreeable, intimate atmosphere with the formidable depictions of the outdoors made previously. Le Sidaner's scene is fragrant, inviting, an environment for human beings, and not a glorified backdrop, as too many natural scenes appear to be. D. A.

## *Forthcoming Lectures On Christian Science*

**By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship**

### United States

CONNECTICUT

**Greenwich**: Greenwich High School, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 10.

MAINE

**Bangor**: Universalist Church, Park Street, 8 p. m., Oct. 10.

MARYLAND

**Cumberland**: Liberty Theater, 3:15 p. m., Oct. 9.

MASSACHUSETTS

**Boston** (The Mother Church): Church Edifice, Falmouth, Norway, and St. Paul Streets, 8 p. m., Oct. 10.

**Methuen** (auspices First Church, Lawrence): Central Grammar School Hall, Ditson Place, 8 p. m., Oct. 14.

**Needham**: Paramount Theater, 952 Great Plain Avenue, 3 p. m., Oct. 9.

**Northampton** (First Church): High School Hall, Main and New South Streets, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 11.

**Westfield**: High School Auditorium, Smith Avenue, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 13.

NEW JERSEY

**Englewood**: Englewood High School Auditorium, Engle Street, near Palisade Avenue, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 10.

**Hoboken**: Auditorium, Joseph F. Brandt School, Ninth and Garden Streets, 3:30 p. m., Oct. 9.

NEW YORK

**Bay Shore**: Church Edifice, 8 Lawrence Lane, 3:30 p. m., Oct. 9.

**Cortland**: High School Community Hall, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 13.

**Jamaica**: Sunday School Auditorium, 89-12 One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 13.

**Niagara Falls**: Church Edifice, Park Place and Pine Avenue, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 14.

**Nyack**: Masonic Temple, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 11.

**Peekskill**: Church Edifice, Washington Street and Hudson Avenue, 3:45 p. m., Oct. 9.

**Saratoga Springs**: New England Congregational Church, Circular and Caroline Streets, 8 p. m., Oct. 11.

PENNSYLVANIA

**Bethlehem**: Liberty High School Auditorium, 3:45 p. m., Oct. 9.

**Pittsburgh** (joint lecture): Carnegie Music Hall, Forbes Street, Schenley Park, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 14.

**Reading**: State Theater, 755 Penn Street, 3:15 p. m., Oct. 9.

VERMONT

**Brattleboro**: Church Auditorium, 8 p. m., Oct. 10.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
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OCT. 10
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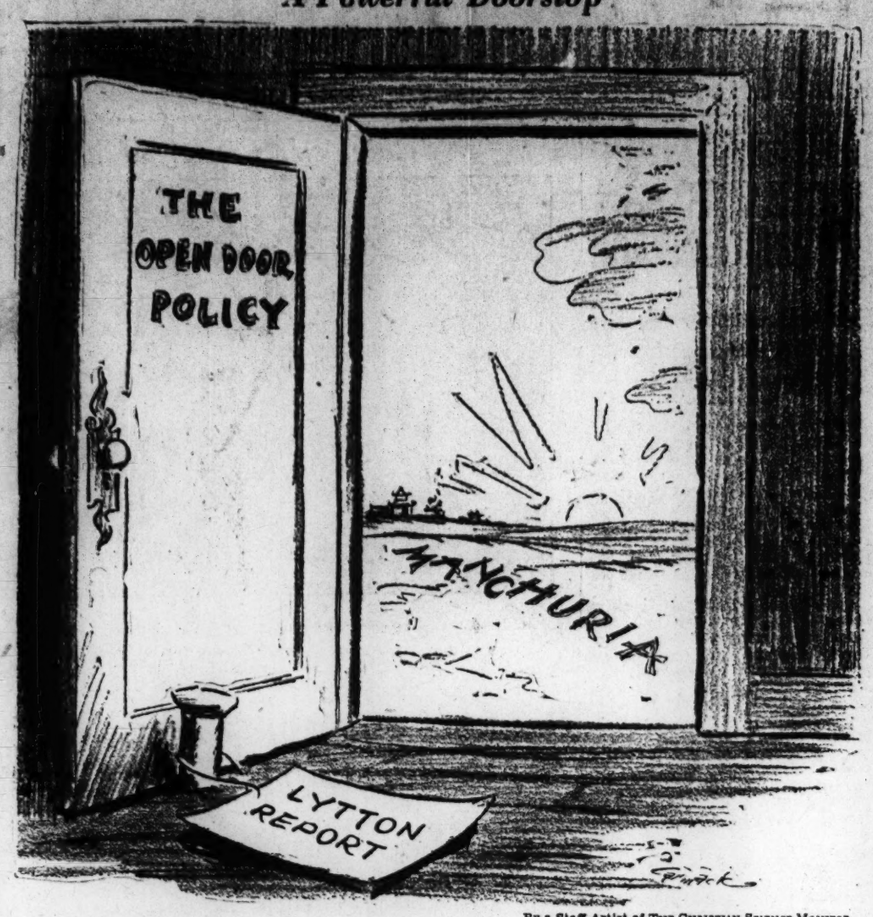


By a Staff Artist of The Christian Science Monitor

Continued Extravagance in Government
Means
Increasing Burden of Taxation
Which Means
Continued Depression and Unemployment

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Newton D. Baker — Elihu Root
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Date ..... Signature .....
(For use of those who wish to contribute)
I inclose $..... as a contribution.

## HARVARD FRESHMEN GET SCHOLARSHIPS

Award of 13 Harvard scholarships to freshmen who are leaders from 13 American preparatory schools is announced by the committee on scholarships. The awards are made by the headmasters of the preparatory schools to the outstanding student of each school preparing to enter Harvard.

Financial values of these scholarships vary according to the need of the particular student. If there is no financial need, the student receives only a nominal sum as a prize, while if he requires assistance, the stipend is increased accordingly. Approximately 200 scholarships totaling about $75,000 are awarded annually to entering freshmen, the majority of which have in the past been awarded to students entering from public schools.

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## YOUNGMAN OPPOSES HIGH MOTOR TAXES

Describing compulsory automobile insurance as "a tax in disguise," Lieut.-Gov. William S. Youngman, Republican nominee for Governor of Massachusetts, yesterday pledged his support, if elected, to attempt to effect lower insurance rates. In his address to Republicans meeting at the Hotel Kenmore, the Lieutenant-Governor explained that he had already gone so far as to prepare a plan under which compulsory insurance claimants would file claims under oath.

Automobiles have been taxed as heavily, if not more heavily, than real estate, he said, and he believed that the 70,000 fewer cars on state highways this year was largely due to excessive insurance costs. After all, he added, this form of insurance is no more than a tax in disguise and "I believe I can get results for the people of Massachusetts in this connection."

## BONUS ARMY MEN RE-ELECT WATERS

UNIONTOWN, Penna., Oct. 5 (AP)—Out of a stormy all-night session a committee today carried to the national convention of the Bonus Expeditionary Force a proposal that membership be extended to nonservice men.

The new B. E. F., the committee suggested, will be nation-wide, with units in every state. The committee said it would be strictly nonpartisan, but will be extremely active in behalf of candidates favorable to B. E. F. policies and ideals. Its objective will be relief for unemployed and destitute. Mr. Walter W. Waters was reëlected national commander.

## CHICAGO PLANNING 'UNITED THIRD PARTY'

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

CHICAGO, Oct. 5—With the backing of the League for Independent Political Action, of which Dr. John Dewey of New York is chairman, efforts are under way here to launch a "united third party" with a full county ticket in the coming election, as well as congressional candidates.

Under the name of the Farmer-Labor Party of Cook County, the ticket includes Mr. William A. Cunnea for state's attorney and Mr. Karl Borders for county commission, with Miss Lillian Herstein, a congressional candidate in the Second District. Signatures of 75,000 voters who did not vote in the primaries are needed. Announcement of the ticket, coming from the New York headquarters of the League for Independent Political Action, over the signatures of Dr. Dewey and Prof. Paul H. Douglas of the University of Chicago, vice-chairman of the league, said that in addition to their own indorsement, the local party had the coöperation of the Socialist Party and a number of trade unions.

## Liberals Victors By Big Majority In Ontario Vote

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

OTTAWA, Oct. 4—The Liberal victory in the federal by-election at South Huron, Ont., yesterday by a greatly increased majority over the Conservative candidate is looked upon by Liberal supporters here as highly significant.

Mr. W. L. Mackenzie King, Liberal leader, declared in a statement issued last night that "the Government, in an endeavor to exploit to the full the sentiment of hope and expectancy aroused by the recent Imperial Economic Conference, put forth every effort to make the conference and its results the sole issue in the South Huron by-election" and that "the electors of South Huron have placed beyond all doubt where the Government itself and its policies stand in the eyes of the people."

The riding has been Liberal since 1925. In 1930 T. McMillan, Liberal, was returned by 349 majority. Yesterday William H. Golding, former Mayor of Seaforth, was given a majority of nearly 2000.

## Economy Leader To Debate Bonus

Mr. Carl P. Dennett, chairman, Massachusetts branch, National Economy League, last night said he had accepted the challenge of Mr. Peter W. Pate, commander, Massachusetts Department, Veterans of Foreign Wars, and will debate the bonus question over radio station WBZ Saturday, Oct. 8 at 9:30 p. m.

Mr. Dennett said the League would welcome full coöperation of veterans to bring about economies in government and to relieve homeowners, farmers and workers from being crushed by burdens of taxation.

"Many veterans already have joined this movement," he said, "and agree with its purposes and principles."

**MEXICO GRANTS EXTENSION**

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 5 (By U. P.)—A two-year extension of activities of the United States-Mexican claims commission, has been approved by the Senate.

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## *Radio Tonight*

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

**WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)**

5:00 p. m.—NBC, Frigidaire Orchestra.
5:15 NBC, Dromedary Caravan: sketch.
5:30 NBC, "Singing Lady."
5:45 NBC, "Little Orphan Annie."
6:00 Studio; Sport Review, Bill Williams.
6:10 "Radio Billboard."
6:15 "The Monitor Views the News."
6:30 Dutch Band.
6:45 NBC, "Today's News," Lowell Thomas
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 NBC, Royal Vagabonds; impersonations.
7:30 NBC, Stebbins Boys.
7:45 NBC, Johnny Hart in Hollywood.
8:00 NBC, "Cape Diamond Light," sketch.
8:15 NBC, "Rhythm and Rhyme."
8:30 Edward McHugh, baritone; organ.
8:45 DeMarco Girls, vocal trio.
9:00 NBC, Adventures of Sherlock Holmes.
9:30 NBC, George Olsen's Music; Jack Benny; Ethel Shutta.
10:00 NBC, Phillips H. Lord, sketch.
10:15 Hotel Bridgeway Orchestra.
10:30 NBC, Republican National Committee: prominent women speakers.
11:00 Studio; sport review, Bill Williams.
11:15 NBC, Cesare Sodero's Orchestra.
12:00 NBC, Cab Calloway's Orchestra.

**WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)**

5:00 p. m.—NBC Safety Soldiers.
5:15 Two-piano program.
5:30 NBC, George Hutchinson and His Flying Family.
5:45 NBC, G. E. Circle; Heywood Broun; soloist; organ.
6:00 "Evening Tatler"; news.
6:40 "The Old Painter."
6:45 "Tessie the Typist."
7:00 Reese and White, songs.
7:15 NBC, "Wheatenaville"; sketch.
7:30 NBC, Billy Jones and Ernie Hare.
7:45 NBC, "Rise of the Goldbergs."
8:00 NBC, Mystery drama.
8:30 NBC, Republican Feature Program.
8:45 New England Network Program.
9:00 NBC, Goodyear Orchestra; Revelers quartet; Virginia Rea, soprano.
9:30 NBC, Mobiloil Orchestra; soloists.
10:00 NBC, Barnyard music; male quartet.
10:30 WEEI Organist, Del Castillo.
11:00 Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
11:15 NBC, Dick Gasparre's Orchestra.

**WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)**

5:00 p. m.—CBS, H-Bar-O Rangers.
5:15 Shepard Anniversary Program.
5:30 CBS, "Skippy"; child sketch.
5:45 Ronnie and Van; vocal.
6:00 Studio announcements; news.
6:15 Musical Bervities.
6:30 Bob Emery's Spelling Bee.
6:45 "Chandu"; transcription.
7:00 CBS, "Myrt and Marge."
7:15 CBS, Isham Jones's Orchestra.
7:30 CBS, Three X Sisters, vocal trio.
7:45 CBS, "Your Child," Angelo Patri.
8:00 CBS, Edwin C. Hill, Commentator.
8:15 CBS, "Singin' Sam," baritone.
8:30 Kendall Harney Concert Ensemble.
8:45 CBS, Quartet and organ.
9:00 CBS, Guy Lombardo's Orchestra; Burns and Allen.
9:30 CBS, Serial mystery story.
10:00 CBS, Ruth Etting; orchestra.
10:15 Local dance music.
11:00 Studio announcements; news.
11:15-1:00 Local and CBS dance music.

**WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)**

5:00 p. m.—Junior Stock Company.
5:15 CBS, Kathryn Parsons, songs.
5:30 Organ recital.
5:45 CBS, The Lone Wolf Tribe.
6:00 CBS, Vaughn De Leah; orchestra.
6:15 CBS, George Hall's Orchestra.
6:30 CBS, William Hall; orchestra.
6:45 CBS, Funnyboners Trio.
7:00 Weather; news; time.
7:15 Paradise Islanders.
7:30 Jimmie Gallagher's Orchestra.
7:45 Cremona String Quartet.
8:00 The Gossipers.
8:15 Golden Slipper Marathon.
8:30 CBS, Dictators; orchestra.
8:45 Reminiscences, Oliver E. Bennett.
9:00 Rhythm Kings; soloist.
9:15 New England Council talk.
9:30 Le Paradis Band.
9:45 Studio announcements; news.
10:00 Organ recital.
10:15 CBS, Comedy sketch.
10:30 CBS, Little Jack Little.
10:45 CBS, Col. Stoopnagle and Budd.
11:00 CBS, Columbia Symphony Orchestra.
11:30 CBS, Isham Jones's Orchestra.

### *Tomorrow's Features*

**WBSO, Babson Park, Mass. (920kc-326m)**

8:30 a. m.—Studio and musical programs.
12:00 noon—Stocks; music; talk.
12:45 p. m.—Studio orchestra.
1:30 p. m.—Parents' Question Box.
1:45 p. m.—Studio soloists.
3:30 p. m.—Good Cheer Service, Massachusetts Federation of Churches.
4:00 p. m.—Studio soloists.

**WBZ**

8:00 a. m.—Morning Minstrels — Hildreth and Weir.
8:30 a. m.—NBC and local programs.
10:00 a. m.—NBC programs.
12:00 noon—"The Monitor Views the News."
12:15 p. m.—NBC, Republican Committee talk.
12:45 p. m.—NBC, Farm and Home Hour.
1:45 p. m.—NBC programs.
2:30 p. m.—Chickering Hour.
3:00 p. m.—NBC, United States Navy Band.
3:30 p. m.—Cooking school.
4:00 p. m.—NBC, "Thursday Special."
4:30 p. m.—Studio and musical.

**WEEI**

8:00 a. m.—NBC, Gene and Glenn.
8:15 a. m.—E. B. Rideout; news.
8:30 a. m.—NBC, "Cheerio."
9:00 a. m.—Studio programs.
9:15 a. m.—NBC programs.
12:15 p. m.—Organist; vocal duo.
1:15-3:15 p. m.—NBC programs.
3:30 p. m.—WEEI Reading Circle.
4:00 p. m.—News; stocks.
4:15 p. m.—Silver Lining Hour.
4:30 p. m.—Studio music.

**WNAC**

8:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
11:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
12:00 noon—Studio period; news.
12:18 p. m.—CBS musical programs.
12:45 p. m.—Boston Information Service.
1:30 p. m.—CBS, Speech, Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt.
2:00 p. m.—Piano recital.
2:15-3:30 p. m.—CBS programs.
3:30 p. m.—Chemical Society lecture.
3:45 p. m.—CBS programs.
4:30 p. m.—The Dance Parade.

**WAAB**

7:45 a. m.—Time; news; weather.
8:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
11:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
1:00 p. m.—CBS, George Hall's Orchestra.
1:30 p. m.—Copley-Plaza luncheon music.
2:00 p. m.—Records; shopping news.
3:15 p. m.—Piano recital.
3:30 p. m.—Cremona String Quartet.
4:00 p. m.—Women's Federation.

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# BRITISH EMPIRE TAKES 40 P. C. OF U.S. EXPORTS

## Total Likely to Drop Due to Ottawa, Says Commerce Chamber Report

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5—During the first six months of 1932 the British Empire was the best American customer, purchasing 40 per cent of the total exports of the United States, while in turn supplying 30 per cent of this country's imports, according to figures made public today by the United States Chamber of Commerce.

In analyzing the favorable trade now going on between the Empire and the United States, the chamber points out, however, that a drastic reduction may be expected as a result of the imperial-preference trade agreements reached at the recent Ottawa Conference.

It predicts that the Empire may cease to be America's best customer within a year or so and that the first place will then fall to Japan, Germany or France which now follow in the order named as next best customers.

Taking the units of the British Empire individually, it states that "Great Britain purchased American products in the first half of the year to the amount of $148,022,000 which was 35 per cent below last year. Exports to Canada, totaling $132,694,000, were 43 per cent less than in 1931. Exports to India declined 26 per cent; South Africa 44 per cent; Hong Kong 16 per cent; New Zealand 29 per cent; Irish Free State 13 per cent; Newfoundland and Labrador 44 per cent.

**Greek Trade Up**

"Exports to Poland and Danzig and Greece increased, the former by 7 per cent and the latter by 121 per cent," says the Chamber's statement. "Purchases by Germany, our fourth best market, amounted to $63,406,000, a decline of 29 per cent from the figure for the first half of 1931. Exports to France, fifth leading buyer, amounting to $54,803,000, declined 25 per cent. Other important drops in Europe were: Netherlands 29 per cent, Italy 15 per cent, Belgium 37 per cent, Spain 33 per cent, Sweden 54 per cent, Russia 90 per cent, Denmark 58 per cent, Switzerland 17 per cent, Norway 40 per cent.

"Among the leading nations of the world, Japan, our third best customer, showed the smallest loss, her purchases of $76,659,000 being only 2 per cent smaller than last year. Exports to China in the first half of 1932 amounted to $31,825,000, having declined 13 per cent. Exports to the Philippines decreased 7 per cent and the Dutch East Indies 46 per cent.

"During the first half of 1932 our imports from the British Empire amounted to nearly 30 per cent of our total purchases abroad—$205,000,000 out of $748,000,000. Imports from Canada, our leading supplier, amounted to $99,555,000, 29 per cent less than last year, while those from the United Kingdom, our fifth supplier, amounted to $40,585,000, a decline of 43 per cent below 1931. Imports from India declined 36 per cent, British Malaya 58 per cent, British West Africa 36 per cent, Ceylon 45 per cent, Newfoundland and Labrador 19 per cent, Australia 58 per cent, Hong Kong 42 per cent, Trinidad and Tobago 41 per cent.

**Imports From Germany Drop**

"Imports from Germany, our sixth chief supplier, amounting to $38,356,000, were 39 per cent below last year. Italy supplied us with goods amounting to $23,367,000, or 21 per cent less than in 1931; France $22,204,000, or 40 per cent smaller than a year ago. Imports from Sweden declined 17 per cent, Belgium 24 per cent, Netherlands 31 per cent, Czechoslovakia 42 per cent, Switzerland 44 per cent, Spain 28 per cent, Greece 19 per cent, Norway 56 per cent, Russia 21 per cent, Finland 3 per cent.

"Imports from Japan, second leading source of supply, amounted to $68,671,000, or 29 per cent less than last year. The Philippines supplied us with $49,307,000 in merchandise, 13 per cent less than in 1931. Imports from China, amounting to $14,933,000, sustained one of the heaviest losses among our principal suppliers, 63 per cent below 1931. Supplies from the Dutch East Indies declined 27 per cent."

## Amateur 'Farmers' Receive Awards

Excellence of the products as well as the energy and initiative of unemployed adults and school children, were the major points on which judges awarded prizes to emergency gardeners in Cambridge yesterday. During the summer a group of unemployed citizens and school children have been "farming" a narrow strip of land along Memorial Drive under the supervision of a gardener whose services were paid for by the Unemployment Relief Committee and volunteers from the League of Women Voters.

The prizes were awarded by Mayor Richard M. Russell. Some received money while others received garden tools. Mayor Russell congratulated the amateur gardeners for their work and offered his support of the work for the coming spring.

Awards were given in honor of Mrs. Charles Almy, who for many years had been interested in recreation for children.

## EVENTS TONIGHT

Y. M. C. A. (Huntington Avenue Division): Opening meeting for unemployed young men for employment council, by Mr. William E. Adams, general secretary, Bates Hall, 7:30.

New England Food Show: Mechanics Building, until 10, through Oct. 15.

**Theaters**

Colonial—"The Green Pastures," 8:15.
Plymouth—Jane Cowl in "The Man With a Load of Mischief," 8:20.
Copley—"The Squeaker," 8:30.
Fine Arts—"Die Lustigen Weiber von Wien," film, at 1, 3:07, 5:14, 7:21, 9:28 p. m.
Metropolitan—"Cabin in the Cotton," film, at 11:45 a. m., 2:25, 4:55, 7:45, 10:25 p. m. Also Fabien Sevitzsky's Concert Ensemble.

**EVENTS TOMORROW**

Paul Revere Chapter, D. A. R.: Meeting and luncheon, Hotel Statler.

Harvard Woman's Club: Meeting, illustrated lecture, "Cape Cod, Past Present and Future," by Mr. Edwin A. Freeman, musical program, Hotel Vendome, afternoon.

New England Food Show, Mechanics Building, 10 a. m. to 10 p. m., through Oct. 15.

Women's City Club of Boston: Luncheon meeting, Mr. Richard B. Harrison, "De Lawd" of "The Green Pastures," guest speaker, clubhouse, 40 Beacon Street, 12:30.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum: Recital by Miss Ethel Hutchinson, pianist, and Mr. George Millrood, violinist, Fenway Court, 2:45.

Merchant Marines of Boston, Inc.: First regular luncheon and meeting, Mr. W. W. Lufkin, collector of customs, speaker, Boston Yacht Club, 12:30.

Theaters

Copley—"The Squeaker," 2:30.
Fine Arts—"Die Lustigen Weiber von Wien," film, at 1:00, 3:07, 5:14, 7:21, 9:28 p. m.
Metropolitan—"Cabin in the Cotton," film, at 11:45 a. m., 2:25, 4:55, 7:45, 10:25 p. m. Also Fabien Sevitzky and concert ensemble.

**Exhibitions**

**Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue**—Admission free. Open week days except Mondays from 9 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries every day except Monday at 11 o'clock. Exhibitions: Modern French prints; contemporary American prints; ship models presented by J. Templeman Coolidge; galleries of Japanese screens and lacquer; photographs by Alfred Stieglitz. Also Chelsea Porcelains, presented by Richard C. Paine; Eighteenth Century Continental Silver.

**Germanic Museum, Kirkland Street and Divinity Avenue, Harvard University, Cambridge**—Contemporary German art.

**Doll and Richards, 138 Newbury Street**—General exhibition in main gallery, for which no closing date is assigned.

**Casson Galleries, 573 Boylston Street**—General exhibition.

**Grace Horne's Galleries, Stuart Street at Dartmouth**—General exhibition.

**Vose Galleries, 59 Boylston Street**—American Masters. Through Oct. 15.

**Schervee Studio, 665 Boylston Street**—General print show.

**Holman's Print Shop, 5A Park Street**—Drawings by Charles Livingston Bull.

**Guild of Boston Artists, 162 Newbury Street**—Annual fall members' exhibition.

**Goodspeed Book Shop, 7 Ashburton Place**—Aquatints by Cornelis Ploos van Amstel. Drawings by Emanuele Romano. Through Oct. 29.

**Fine Arts Theater, Massachusetts Avenue at Norway Street**—Portraits in oil and red chalk by Hazel M. Kimball.

**Children's Art Center, 26 Rutland Street**—Pallette-knife paintings by Francis Orville Libby. Through Oct. 15.

**Whadjo Gallery, 168 Dartmouth Street**—General exhibition.

**For other exhibitions, see Monday's Monitor**

## WEATHER

*U. S. Weather Bureau Report*

**Boston and Vicinity:** Showers tonight and probably Thursday; colder Thursday; fresh south winds shifting to westerly Thursday.

**Massachusetts:** Rain tonight and Thursday; colder in northwest portion tonight and in north portion Thursday.

**Rhode Island:** Rain tonight and Thursday; colder Thursday afternoon or night.

**Vermont and Connecticut:** Rain tonight and Thursday; colder Thursday and in west portion tonight.

**New Hampshire:** Rain tonight and Thursday; colder Thursday.

**Maine:** Cloudy fololwed by rain tonight and Thursday; slightly colder in west portion Thursday.

**Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook:** Strong south winds shifting to west over extreme south portion Thursday afternoon; weather overcast with rain tonight and Thursday.

**Official Temperatures**

| | A | B | | A | B |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Atlantic City. | 68 | 72 | Montreal ... | 64 | 76 |
| Bismarck ... | 30 | 48 | Nantucket ... | 66 | 72 |
| Boston ..... | 68 | 74 | New Orlean. | 56 | 72 |
| Buffalo ..... | 58 | 76 | New York .. | 68 | 70 |
| Calgary ..... | 54 | 78 | Norfolk, Va.. | 68 | 80 |
| Charleston.. | 76 | 80 | North Platte. | 30 | 48 |
| Chicago ..... | 38 | 56 | Philadelphia. | 70 | 76 |
| Cincinnati .... | 38 | 56 | Phoenix,Ariz. | 70 | 96 |
| Denver ..... | 34 | 48 | Pittsburgh .. | 54 | 74 |
| Eastport, Me. | 60 | 66 | Portland, Me. | 62 | 64 |
| Hatteras .... | 78 | 86 | Raleigh ..... | 70 | 82 |
| Honolulu,T.H. ... | | 80 | St. Louis ... | 55 | 54 |
| 7 p. m. Oct. 4 | 78 | .. | St. Paul .... | 40 | 46 |
| Helena,Mont. | 38 | 62 | Salt Lake City | 44 | 62 |
| Huron, S. D.. | 36 | 48 | San Francisco | 56 | 68 |
| Jacksonville. | 74 | 82 | SantaFe,N.M. | 30 | 48 |
| Kansas City. | 48 | 52 | Seattle ..... | 54 | 82 |
| Key West ... | 84 | 88 | Tampa ..... | 78 | 80 |
| Los Angeles . | 62 | 74 | Washington.. | 68 | 76 |
| Memphis .... | 44 | 66 | Wichita,Kan. | 38 | 56 |
| Miami, Fla. | 82 | 86 | Williston,N.D. | 34 | 50 |

A—8 a. m. eastern standard time Oct. 5.
B—Maximum Oct. 4.

**High Tides at Boston**

Wednesday 2:52 p. m., Thursday 3:34 a. m.
Height of tides 10.2 feet, 8.4 feet.

Light all vehicles at 5:49 p. m.

## VOTE—Have You Registered?

### OKLAHOMA

Registration, which is required for voting in Oklahoma, is permanent unless the voter moves from one precinct to another or fails to vote in three consecutive elections. The books are open 20 days and close 10 days before Nov. 8. The voter must appear in person before his precinct registrar.

A voter must be a citizen of the United States, over 21 years of age, and must have resided in the State one year, in the county six months and in the election precinct 30 days immediately preceding election day.

Provisions are made so that any elector who becomes qualified for voting between the close of the registration period and election day may register during the regular registration period.

No person convicted of a felony is entitled to vote, nor any person kept in a poorhouse at public expense, except federal, confederate and Spanish-American soldiers or sailors, nor any person in a public prison.

Absentee voting is provided for qualified and registered electors in Oklahoma who may be unavoidably absent from their county on Nov. 8 but located within the State.

The absent voter must present himself at the polls in the precinct in which he is located temporarily and file an affidavit stating his qualifications as a voter and his reason for being absent from his own county. In addition, he must present his certificate of registration.

Soldiers and sailors, who are qualified and registered electors of Oklahoma and who are in active service of the State or United States, also may vote by absentee ballot whether they are located inside or outside the State.

The service man must apply for a ballot by filing an affidavit with the secretary of the county board of election. Then he must empower a voter in his precinct to cast the ballot which he shall mark and send to him. The forms for such transactions will be supplied by the secretary of the county board of election.

This series of articles, unuer the headings: Have You Registered? Balloting by Mail, Offices to be Filled, Issues Before Electorate, Vote—How Many Women Do? and Candidates on Prohibitons, is running each Monday, Wednesday and Friday of publication, up to Nov. 2. The topics are handled separately or grouped in each article. Geographical division is made by states, singly or together, so their names may appear more than once.

## Commemorating Indian Peace Treaty in Kansas

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HISTORIC EPISODE RE-ENACTED

Above: Wagon Train Pulling Up for the Night. Scene From Previous Celebration. Lower: Indians Bringing Their Tepees in Automobiles to Council Grounds.

## TRAINED PARENT CALLED CHILD'S GREATEST ASSET

### New York Parent-Teacher Congress Being Held in Albany

By MARJORIE SHULER

*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 5—A well-trained parent is the greatest asset any child can have in the opinion of the New York State Congress of Parents and Teachers in session here. On this assumption the organization is proceeding with plans to make its program of parental education its chief objective for the coming year.

More than 3000 parents in 201 groups have gone to school during the past year to learn their job. They have studied what to do when their children quarrel, how to punish or not to punish, the best means of establishing good habits, and the family conduct in its larger relationships with the municipal, state, and national governments, and world peace.

a changing world with intelligence

They have been taught "to meet and serenity," "to enhance their satisfaction with their jobs", and "to conceive the family in terms of continuing adjustments to higher levels."

A number of the classes have been conducted with the purpose of developing leaderships, the parents who attended, having pledged themselves to train others.

An attempt has been made to reach all types of parents at varying economic levels and with different racial and national backgrounds.

Dr. Ruth Andrus of the State Department of Education, chairman of parental education for the congress, and Miss May Peabody of the department, who is assistant chairman of parental education, together with a group of other educators, conducted a round table yesterday afternoon on parent-child relationships.

The congress will indorse the proposed state bond issue of $30,000,000 for employment relief, which comes before the voters at the election Nov. 8. The resolution, which is in process of being drafted, calls attention to the fact that the State has borne 45 per cent of the $50,000,000 administered for relief so far, and that any local relief must come through local taxes raised against real estate, "which imposes upon the very people who need help."

Another resolution, which the organization is sure to pass, indorses the central school movement and pledges support for any legislation maintaining central schools.

## RETAIL CONFERENCE PROVES PROFITABLE

Manufacturers, wholesale distributors and retailers, who are faced with many perplexing problems in getting goods to the consumer, are finding a considerable amount of helpful information in the speeches delivered at the fourth annual Boston Conference on Retail Distribution recently held in this city. Mr. Daniel Bloomfield, manager of the Retail Trade Board, announced that requests for copies of these speeches are in such demand, that a large edition of the complete proceedings are being printed and will be available in a short time.

This will give reliable data on market conditions, Mr. Bloomfield said. Knowledge of the consumer's wants and desires is imperfect so that sales planning has been heretofore more or less of a chance, he added.

**POSTMASTER NAMED**

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5 (AP)—Mr. George H. Rolfe yesterday was notified of his recess appointment as postmaster at Concord, N. H.

## *Girls' Knitting More Than Fad*

Modern girls have turned colonial. Knitting and crocheting clubs become a familiar sight in many homes as girls, surrounded by vari-colored yarns, are busily engaged in making sweaters, scarfs, three-piece suits and other knitted garments.

Miss Grace E. Anderson, stylist of the National Wool Marketing Corporation, with headquarters in Boston, has discovered the change in modern girls that brings hand knitting back into vogue. And she announces it to the world today with the admonition to "get out your knitting needles and yarns if you would be modern—domesticality is the vogue."

The "hobby" already has gained such popularity that it promises to be, in point of consumption of wool, an "industry rather than a fad," according to Miss Anderson. "Afghans are returning and daily winning new friends," she said. "Beautiful floral, modernistic and scenic designs are achieved easily with the aid of pattern books which may be obtained for this purpose."

## CURLEY CONFIDENT OF AID AGREEMENT

Mayor James M. Curley of Boston yesterday expressed confidence in the ability of the Overseers of Public Welfare to "arrive at such conclusions and reach such agreements with the Police Commissioner" over the fraudulent cases found in Boston welfare work. In a letter to Mr. Simon E. Hecht, chairman of the welfare board, the Mayor urged overseers to "meet at the earliest possible moment" for consideration of the second report.

Of the 1000 cases investigated in the second group of public welfare recipients, 400 persons have been found with criminal records, 25 have bank accounts and several were found to own and operate automobiles. The overseers are examining the report, according to Mr. Hecht, but it will not be made public until it has been considered fully, he said.

**EMPLOYMENT GAINS**

Positions filled by the State Public Employment Office in September was more than double those filled in August, it was reported yesterday. The increase was shown particularly in the demand for mechanics, as well as laborers in building and road construction, according to Mr. Everett L. Hanna, superintendent of the bureau.

## Yale Men to Talk Language Studied

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—An ingenious method of learning foreign languages has been devised at Yale University, and soon will be introduced at other educational institutions, it is expected.

Under the plan, groups of students who are studying a language arrange to eat together every evening, the understanding being that no English will be spoken, with the exception of the ordering of dishes. No formal exercises will be practiced at the meals, but the conversation ordinarily engaged in at dinner will be in French, German, or whichever language has been decided upon.

The students, however, realize that various difficulties may be encountered, and, to make certain that the plan works out successfully, have invited their instructors to attend as often as possible. They will untangle linguistic knots, but will make no attempt to supervise the conversation.

## BILL SEEKS TO AID HOME PURCHASERS

A move to relieve further the home buyer as well as others unable to keep up with their taxes was launched by Mr. James E. Hagan, Representative from Somerville, in the form of a bill filed in the Legislature yesterday. The measure would reduce the rate of interest charged for unpaid taxes to 5 per cent, and give more time to home buyers to meet their taxes.

Under the present law, interest on taxes starts 17 days after the bills are rendered, and real estate owners are required to pay interest at the rate of 6 per cent for the first 90 days and 8 per cent thereafter. The Hagan bill provides that interests start 30 days after the bill is rendered ,and that interest charges on real estate should be fixed at 5 per cent.

## ELABORATE FETE RECALLS PACT WITH INDIANS

### Event Opened Southwest to Homesteader and Aided Railway Building

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

MEDICINE LODGE, Kan., Oct. 5—Grandsons and granddaughters of Plains Indians chiefs, who fought the westward march of frontiersmen and colonizers more than a half century ago encamped again today at the council ground on the Medicine River to celebrate with the white man the end of the ruthless prairie war.

Sixty-five years ago the ablest leaders of the Plains Indians, after a long parley, agreed to the proposition of the "Great White Father," and the three-day ceremony which began today in the same amphitheater where 65 years ago 10,000 Indians were mobilized will be participated in by pioneers, soldiers and Indians.

The Medicine Lodge Treaty of 1867 opened the Southwest to the homesteader and assured the completion of railroads which would open up the cattle trade in Texas awaiting a northern outlet. The Government had had bitter experiences with the Indians and their promises. Wagon trains were attacked. Groups of soldiers were ambushed.

The peace commission appointed by President Johnson included Generals Terry, Harney, Sanborn and Augur and Senator John B. Henderson of Missouri, Commissioner N. G. Taylor and Col. Samuel Tappan. The Government was lavish in gifts to the Comanches, Kiowas, Apaches and Cheyennes. These included herds of cattle, sugar, dried fruits, clothing and ammunition.

After several days of Indian and soldier oratory the treaty was signed. By its terms the tribes were moved further south, to prevent interruption of construction of the Union Pacific Railroad. By terms of the treaty each Indian on the reservation was to receive annually a suit of clothes and each tribe $35,000 in such articles as the Indians need. Seed and agricultural implements were to be given to the Indians and the Indians agreed to let all of the railroads be built across their hunting grounds.

There were Indian outbreaks after the Medicine Lodge Treaty was signed but they were sporadic. Colonization increased because the word had spread to the trail heads that there would be no Indian attacks. Trails to Texas were opened. Soon the cattle drives over the Chisholm Trail to Wichita began and the first of the trail towns blossomed into a thriving community. The cattle business was the forerunner of banks and other mercantile establishments. As the railroads extended West, the trail moved with them and by the middle 70s millions of cattle were driven overland to Abilene, Ellsworth and Dodge City.

The pageant which began today depicts the settlement of the Southwest from the day of the basket Indian to the signing of the peace treaty. The celebration will close with the reënactment of the treaty ceremony in which United States regulars from Fort Riley and Indians from the Oklahoma reservations will take part.

## ONTARIO TO HOLD GRAIN COMPETITIONS

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

TORONTO—Plans are under way for holding grain judging competitions at certain vital points in Ontario, in connection with the World's Grain Show and Conference to take place in Regina, July 24 to August 5 of next year. This announcement was made by Col. T. L. Kennedy, Minister of Agriculture of Ontario, at a meeting of the provincial committee of the show at the Parliament Buildings here.

In each regional competition the winners will probably be sent to Guelph, Ontario. There, in a final provincial seed-judging competition, three young men will be chosen to represent Ontario at the junior judging competition.

**PROPOSED MONTREAL SEWERS**

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

MONTREAL—Provincial authorization of the construction of a sewage system for Montreal, by Mr. L. Tachereau, Premier, will employ immediately 8000 men for six months and will cost several million dollars. The men employed will be required to prove that they have lived in Montreal for the last six months.

## Royalist Leader Affirms Allegiance To Greek Republic

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless*

ATHENS, Oct. 4—The letter which Mr. Panayoti Tsaldaris sent to President Zaimis on Sept. 30 having been judged unsatisfactory by the Republicans, conversations were resumed and have now ended, with the Royalist leader sending a second communication to the President unreservedly recognizing the Republic.

In a message published today, President Zaimis says: "As a guardian of the republican régime since my election I have followed with justified interest the uneasiness dominating the country which I also shared. After the categorical declaration made to me Sept. 28 by the chief of the Popular Party whereby he unreservedly recognized the republic—a declaration which he has renewed today in writing, together with the intimation that he wishes Greece to live happily in the future under a republican régime—these fears, however, lose their basis and the question of the régime definitely ends. I inform the Hellenic people today of this highly significant event with the assurance that the happy announcement will be learned with joy."

The next two important questions awaiting solution are formation of a new government and dissolution of the Military League, regarding which conversations have begun.


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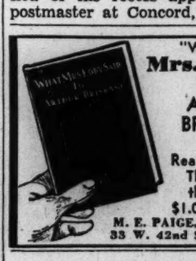
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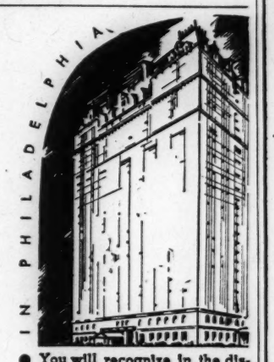
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# Economic Recovery of United States, Hoover Says, Must Begin on the Farm

## We Have Won, President Says, And Are Now On the Upgrade

(Continued from Page 1)

day is generally considered to give a new impetus and direction to Republican efforts, and to place the party for the first time on the offensive instead of in a position of defense in the present campaign.

The result in many states where the election now hangs in the balance is expected to be influenced by Mr. Hoover's fighting speech, in which he included a report of financial stewardship, and gave a detailed discussion of the farm problem.

**Offers Farm Program**

The Chief Executive told the intimate details of the nation's financial crisis in the past 18 months as seen from the White House; followed with a lashing attack on alleged "pork-barrel" Democratic fiscal proposals in the House and on Governor Roosevelt's tariff program; and concluded by offering a detailed 12-point farm program of his own.

Most striking in Mr. Hoover's farm program were proposals to refinance farm mortgages to check foreclosures, and to earmark the annual payments from Europe's foreign debt for the specific purpose of expanding the foreign markets for American agricultural products.

Mr. Hoover criticized Democratic proposals and policies which brought roar after roar of approval from the 10,000 Republican supporters crowded into the City Colliseum. Against the various fiscal and economic measures enacted in his reconstruction program, the President put the alleged "pork-barrel" proposals of Speaker John N. Garner, now Democratic candidate for the Vice-Presidency; the bonus bill passed by the Democratic-controlled House with the provision that the bonus be paid "through the creation of sheer fiat money"; the failure of the economy proposals and similar measures branded as unsound.

"At no time in public discussion of the vital issues of this campaign," said Mr. Hoover amid applause, as he enunciated his indictment with slow emphasis, "has any Democratic candidate, high or low, disavowed these destructive acts which might emerge again if they came to power. Do you propose to place these men in power," he asked, "and subject this country to that sort of measures and policies?"

His question was answered by cries of "no!" from all parts of the hall.

**Gives Own Farm Program**

Mr. Hoover announced for the first time that he believed so-called stabilization provisions of the Agricultural Marketing Act, by which the Federal Farm Board has purchased millions of bales of cotton and millions of bushels of wheat, should be repealed as impractical.

Regarding farm mortgages, Mr. Hoover declared there "must be more effective relief," and he added that the joint stock land banks had used "disastrous and unjust pressure for payments" in some instances. Amid great appulause he proposed reorganization of these banks so as "to give men who want to fight for it, a chance to hold their homes."

Number 11 of Mr. Hoover's 12 farm points was in many ways the most novel.

"I am prepared to recommend," he said, "that any annual payment on the foreign debt be used for the specific purpose of securing an expansion of the foreign markets for American agricultural products." Mr. Hoover preluded the proposal with an attack on the cancellation of war debts, and ended it with the declaration that the proposal would be of more value to the farmer than any Democratic "panacea."

Mr. Hoover's conclusion was one of hope. "The battle against depression," he declared, "is making progress. We have forged new weapons, we have turned the tide from defense to attack. I shall continue the fight. It calls for that coöperation, that courage, that patience and fortitude with which our fathers conquered these prairies."

Before a crowd of 3000 at the Shrine Temple at Des Moines last night, after his main speech, he spoke of the emotion he felt at his farm reception from his own State.

**Gives Facts to Farmer**

The text of President Hoover's speech follows:

I am glad, a son of the soil of this State, to come back to where I was born and where I spent the first 10 years of my boyhood. My parents and grandparents came to Iowa in the covered wagon—pioneers in this community. They lie buried in your soil. They broke the prairie into homes of independent living. They worshiped God, they did their duty to their neighbors. They toiled to bring to their children greater comfort, better education, and to open to them a wider opportunity than theirs.

It was my destiny in the solicitude for an orphaned family to be taken by the old emigrant railway train westward to the Pacific coast and ultimately to fix my home and hopes in California. My sons fly these long journeys in a span of daylight.

These contrasts of half a century are a vivid picture of the change and progress of American life.

My experiences of later years have in no way diminished my memories and my gratitude to my native State. It was here that the doors of opportunity were first opened to me. It was here that I was given that tender care of mind and body, those first steps in education, that knowledge of poverty and struggle for family betterment which contribute to understanding of American life.

And with it all, even in those days a boy had his first contact with the wider life of our nation. Not that childhood grasps or understands these questions, yet great forces then, as now, touched every farm in our country.

**Marched for Garfield**

As a boy I walked alongside the torchlight procession in the Garfield campaign; I was awed by the whispered anxiety when the President was shot by an assassin, and by the genuine grief of every person in that village when the flag was placed at half-mast on his passing.

I have been accorded the greatest honor which my country can bestow—that is to lead it amongst the nations of the world in the paths of peace and to serve in the stern duty of the battle against the invisible forces of a great world calamity.

It was in this community that I came in contact with my first economic depression. I was born in the midst of the terrible times of the seventies, with their poverty and their difficulties. And only in that period has our nation had to meet a situation in any degree comparable to that with which we now contend.

That was the economic storm which struck us when the aftermath of the Civil War coincided with the wars in Europe. But in those days agriculture and industry were less dependent upon each other, there was far less interdependence among the nations of the world, and thus the violence of the storm in human suffering and loss was infinitely less disastrous.

**Mortgage, a Dreaded Word**

Not that I would suggest that at that age I knew what an economic depression was or that I had ever heard the words, but I vividly recollect a Christmas upon the farm when the sole resources of joy were popcorn balls, sorghum, and hickory nuts, when for a flock of disappointed children there were no store toys, no store clothes, when it was carefully explained that because of the hard times everything must be saved for the mortgage. The word "mortgage" became for me a dreaded and haunting fear from that day to this.

I know now from reading history that that Christmas was also a time when the country was coming out of that great depression. The Democratic Party was still coquetting with the great panacea of that time, "greenbacks." I did not then know what greenbacks were, but I do know that the family tightened its belt and, with confidence, voted for James A. Garfield, a Republican President. My purpose tonight, is to deal with some of the problems of the day. Seldom in our history have we gone through greater dangers or have the difficulties before the nation been of such gravity. They attain this gravity not only because of the unprecedented dislocation in our domestic life but because our problems are world-wide.

Aside from the value of truth the causes and origins of this unparalleled storm are of importance only as they indicate the policies we must pursue for our safety.

**Upheaval of Civilization**

I say to you that a storm which embraces the whole world, which ramified to every village in China, every sheep ranch in Patagonia, every factory in Germany, every mine in Australia, every counting house in England, every farm in the State of Iowa, is the result of a terrific eruption in civilization itself. Something infinitely deeper and of greater portent has happened to the world than any reaction from our own reckless speculation and exploitation. We are contending today with forces at home and abroad which still threaten the safety of civilization.

I know it seems a far cry to the village home of America from the effect of 40,000,000 people killed, starved and maimed in the great war, with all its loss in skill and character. It seems a far cry from the increase in debt of governments from $20,000,000,000 to $200,000,000,000, an amount two-thirds the value of everything in the whole United States. It seems a far cry from the effect of an increase in the peace armies of the world in 20 years from 2,000,000 to 5,000,000 men with the hate and suspicion they excite. It seems a far cry from the last 12 years of frantic political and financial policies of foreign nations, with the ultimate collapse of governments, of revolutions and dictatorships.

You can test the part which the great war played in the difficulties in your home and their relation to the gravity of the situation today right at your own doors.

**Farm Values Skyrocketed**

You will recollect that the values of your land doubled and trebled under the transitory demands of the great war. You will recollect the expansion of mortgages, the collapse in values immediately thereafter, the doubling of taxation, the aftermaths of all which are still a part of your problems. You know the stifling of your markets from the collapse of other nations under the calamities they have inherited from the war.

We have fought an unending war against the effect of these calamities upon our people. This is no time to recount the battles on a thousand fronts. We have fought the good fight to protect our people in a thousand cities from hunger and cold.

We have carried on an unceasing campaign to protect the nation from that unhealing class bitterness which arises from strikes and lockouts and industrial conflict. We have accomplished this through the willing agreement of employer and labor which placed humanity before money through the sacrifice of profits and dividends before wages. We have defended millions from the tragic result of droughts. We have mobilized a vast expansion of public construction to make work for the unemployed.

**Balance the Budget**

We fought the battle to balance the budget. We have defended the country from being forced off the gold standard with its crushing effect upon all who are in debt. We have battled to provide a supply of credits to merchants and farmers and industries.

We have fought to retard falling prices. We have struggled to save homes and farms from foreclosure of mortgages, battled to save millions of depositors and borrowers from the ruin caused by the failure of banks, fought to assure the safety of millions of policy holders from failure of their insurance companies and fought to save commerce and employment from the failure of railways.

We have fought to secure disarmament and maintain the peace of the world, fought for stability of other countries whose failure would inevitably injure us. And above all, we have fought to preserve the safety, the principles, and ideals of American life. We have builded the foundations of recovery.

All these battles, related and unrelated, have had a single strategy and a single purpose. That was to protect your living, your comfort, and the safety of your fireside. They have been waged and have succeeded in protecting you from infinitely greater harm which would have come to you.

**Things Could Be Much Worse**

Thousands of our people in their bitter distress and losses today are saying that "things could not be worse." No person who has any remote understanding of the forces which confronted this country during these last 18 months ever utters that remark. Had it not been for the immediate and unprecedented actions of our Government, things would be infinitely worse today.

Instead of moving forward we would be degenerating for years to come even if we had not gone clear over the precipice with the total destruction of everything we hold dear.

Let no man tell you that it could not be worse. It could be so much worse that these days, now, distressing as they are, would look like veritable prosperity.

In all these great efforts there has been the constant difficulty of translating the daily action into terms of public understanding. The forces in motion have been so gigantic, so complex in their character, the instrumentalities and actions we must undertake to deal with them are so involved, the figures we must use are so astronomical as to seem to have but little relation to the family in the apartment, the cottage or on the farm.

Many of these battles have had to be fought in silence without the cheers of the limelight or the encouragement of public support, because the very disclosure of the forces opposed to us would have undermined the courage of the weak and induced panic in the timid, which would have destroyed the very basis of success.

**Suffered in Silence**

Hideous misrepresentation and unjustified complaint had to be accepted in silence. It was as if a great battle in war should be fought without public knowledge of any incident except the stream of dead and wounded from the front. There has been much of tragedy, but there has been little public evidence of the dangers and enormous risks from which a great national victory has been achieved.

I have every confidence that the whole American people know in their hearts that there has been but one test in my mind, one supreme object in the measures and policies we have forced to win in this war against depression—that test was the interest of the people in the homes and at the firesides of our country. I have had before me but one vision: that is, the vision of the millions of homes of the type which I knew as a boy in this State.

I wish to describe one of the battles we have fought to save this nation from a defeat that would have dragged farmers and city dwellers alike down to a common ruin. This battle was fought parallel with other battles on other fronts. Much of what I will tell you has been hitherto undisclosed. It had to be fought in silence, for it will be evident to you that had the whole of the forces in motion been made public at the time there would have been no hope of victory because of the panic through fear and destruction of confidence that the very disclosure would have brought.

**Can Now Speak Openly**

Happily we have won this battle. There is no longer any danger from disclosure.

Our own speculative boom had weakened our own economic structure, but the critical assaults and dangers swept upon us from foreign countries. We were therefore plunged into a battle against invading forces of destruction from abroad to preserve the financial integrity of our Government; to counteract the terrific forces of defiation aligned against us; to protect the debtor class who were being strangled by the contraction of credit and the demands for payment of debt; to prevent our being pushed off the gold standard, which in our country would have meant disaster to every person who owed money; and finally to preserve the savings of the American people.

We were fighting to hold the Gibraltar of world stability, because only by holding this last fortress could we be saved from a crashing world, with a decade of misery and the very destruction of our form of government and our ideals of national life.

When 18 months ago the financial systems of Europe were no longer able to stand the strain of their war inheritances and of their after-war economic and political policies, an earthquake ran through 40 nations, financial panics; governments unable to meet their obligations; banks unable to pay their depositors; citizens, fearing inflation of currency, seeking to export their savings to foreign countries for safety; citizens of other nations demanding payment of their loans; financial and monetary systems either in collapse or remaining only in appearance.

**Shock Was World Wide**

The shocks of this earthquake ran from Vienna to Berlin, from Berlin to London, from London to Asia and South America. From all those countries they came to this country, to every city and farm in the United States.

First one and then another of these 40 nations either abandoned payment in gold of their obligations to other countries, or restricted payments by their citizens to foreign countries, so as practically to amount to at least temporary or partial repudiation of public and private debts. Every one of them, in a frantic endeavor to reduce the expenditures of their goods. These events were not as children playing with blocks. They brought revolutions, mutinies, riots, downfalls of governments, and a seething of despair which threatened civilization.

In order to prevent total collapse of the German people and its inevitable effect upon us, I brought about the German moratorium and so-called German standstill agreements by which Europe was given a breathing spell in which to arrange and stabilize their affairs. But the shocks grew in violence and finally at the end of September a year ago the difficulties of Europe culminated with the suspension of gold payments by the Bank of England, followed by many other nations. With no stability to foreign currencies trade again slackened because merchants could not calculate the amount they might realize when they shipped their goods.

**Depression Preceded Tariff**

An amazing statement was made a few days ago in this State that the passage of the tariff act of 1930 "started such a drain on the gold reserves of the principal commercial countries as to force practically all of them off the gold standard." The facts are that the tariff act was not passed until nearly one year after the depression began. The earthquake started in Europe; the gold of Europe was not drained; it has increased in total every year since the passage of the act and is right now $1,500,000,000 greater than when the act was passed, and the tariff is still on. It has been my daily task to analyze and know the forces which brought these calamities. I have had to look them in the face. They require far more penetration than such assertions as this indicate.

The shocks which rocked these nations came from profound depths; their spread gave fearful blows to our own system, finally culminating last October in what, had they not been courageously met with unprecedented measures, would, because of our peculiar situation, have brought us to greater collapse than even other countries.

The first effect of these shocks on us was from foreign dumping of American securities on our markets which demoralized prices upon our exchanges, foreign buying power stagnated because of their internal paralysis and this in turn stifled the markets for our farm and factory products, increased our unemployment, and by piling up our surpluses demoralized our commodity prices.

**Caught Between Jaws of Vise**

The frantic restrictive measures on exchanges and the abandonment of gold standards made it impossible for American citizens to collect billions of the moneys due to us for goods which our citizens had sold abroad, or short-term loans they had made to facilitate commerce. At the same time citizens of those countries demanded payment from our citizens of the moneys due for goods they had sold to our merchants and for securities they had sold in our country.

Before the end, foreign countries drained us of nearly a billion dollars of gold and a vast amount of other exchange.

Then we had also to meet an attack upon our own flank by some of our own people who, becoming infected with world fear and panic, withdrew vast sums from our own banks and hoarded it from the use of our own people, to the amount of $1,500,000,000. This brought its own trail of failures and bankruptcies. Even worse, many of our less patriotic citizens started to export their money to foreign countries for fear we should be forced on to a paper money basis.

All this cataclysm did not develop at once; it came blow by blow: its effect upon us grew steadily, our difficulties mounted higher day by day.

This is no time to trace its effect stage by stage. No statement of mine is needed to portray the effects upon you. No statement of mine could portray the full measure of perils which threatened us.

Three of the great perils were invisible except to those who had the responsibility of dealing with the situation.

**Credit Resources Choked**

The first of these perils was the steady strangulation of credit through the removal of $3,000,000,000 of gold and currency by foreign drains and by hoarding from the channels of our commerce and business. And let me remind you that credit is the life blood of business, of prices, and of jobs. Had the full consequences of this action been allowed to run their full extent it would have resulted under our system of currency and banking, in the deflation of credit anywhere from 20 to 25 billions, or the destruction of nearly half the immediate working capital of the country. There would have been almost a universal call for payment of debt which would have brought about universal bankruptcy, because property could not be converted to cash, no matter what its value.

And there were other forces equally dangerous. The tax income of the Federal Government is largely based upon profits and income of the Federal Government is disappeared, the federal revenues fell by nearly one-half, and thus the very stability of the Federal Treasury was imperiled. The Government was compelled to borrow enormous sums to pay current expenses.

The third peril, which we escaped only by the most drastic action, was that of being forced off the gold standard. I would like to make clear to you what that would have meant had we failed in that sector of the battle. Going off the gold standard in the United States would have been a most crushing blow to most of those with savings and those who owed money, and it was these we were fighting to protect.

**Where Gold Shoe Pinches**

Going off the gold standard is no academic matter. By going off the gold standard gold goes to a premium, and the currency dollar becomes depreciated. Largely as a result of fears generated by the experience after the Civil War and by the Democratic free silver campaign in 1896 our people have long insisted upon writing a large part of their long-term debtor documents as payable in gold.

A considerable part of farm mortgages, most of our industrial and all of our government, most of our state and municipal bonds, and most other long-term obligations are written as payable in gold. This is not the case in foreign countries. They have no such practice, their obligations are written in currency.

When they abandon the gold standard, and gold goes to a premium, the relations of their domestic debtors and creditors are unchanged, because both he who pays and he who receives use the same medium. But if the United States had been forced off the gold standard, you in this city would have sold your produce for depreciated currency. You would be paid your bank deposits and your insurance policy in currency, but you would have to pay a premium on such of your debts as are written in gold. The Federal Government, many of the states, the municipalities, to meet their obligations, would need to increase taxes which are payable in currency, in order to pay the gold premium, provided, of course, they did not repudiate.

**Hoarders a Real Threat**

I believe I can make clear why we were in danger of being forced off even with our theoretically large stocks of gold. I have told you of the enormous sums of gold and exchange drained from us by foreigners. You will realize also that our citizens who hoard federal reserve and some other forms of currency are in effect hoarding gold, because under the law we must maintain 40 per cent gold reserve behind such currency.

Owing to the lack in the Federal Reserve System of the kind of securities required by the law for the additional 60 per cent of coverage of the currency, the Reserve System was forced to increase their gold reserve up to 75 per cent. Thus with $1,500,000,000 of hoarded currency, there was in effect over $1,000,000,000 of gold hoarded by our own citizens. These drains had at one moment reduced the amount of gold we could spare for current payments to a point where the Secretary of the Treasury informed me that unless we could put into effect a remedy, we could not hold to the gold standard but two weeks longer because of inability to meet the demands of foreigners and our own citizens for gold.

**Nation in Grave Peril**

Being forced off the gold standard in the United States meant utter chaos. Never was our nation in greater peril, not alone in banks and financial systems, money and currency, but that forebode dangers, moral and social chaos, with years of conflict and derangement.

In the midst of this hurricane, the Republican Administration kept a cool head and rejected every counsel of weakness or cowardice. Some of the reactionary economists urged that we should allow the liquidation to take its course until we had found bottom. Some people talked of vast issues of paper money. Some talked of suspending payments of government issues. Some talked of setting up a council of national defense. Some talked foolishly of dictatorship, any of which would have produced panic itself. Some assured me that no man could propose increased taxes in the United States to balance the budget in the midst of a depression and survive an election.

We determined that we should not enter the morass of using the printing press for currency or bonds. All human experience has demonstrated that that path once taken cannot be stopped, and that the moral integrity of the Government would be sacrificed, because utimately both currency and bonds would become valueless.

We determined that we would not follow the advice of the bitter-end liquidationists and see the whole body of debtors of the United States brought to bankruptcy and the savings of our people brought to destruction. We determined we would stand up like men and render the credit of the United States Government impregnable through the drastic reduction of government expenditures and increased revenues until we balanced our budget.

We determined that if necessary we should lend the full credit of the Government thus made impregnable to aid private institutions to protect the debtor and the savings of our people. We decided upon changes in the Federal Reserve System which would make our gold active in commercial use and that we would keep the American dollar ringing true in every city in America and in the world. That we would expand credit to offset the contraction brought about by hoarding and foreign withdrawals. That we would strengthen the federal land banks and all other mortgage institutions. That we would lend to the farmers for production. That we would protect the insurance companies, the building and loan associations, the savings banks, the country banks, and every other point of weakness.

We determined to place the shield of the Federal Government in front of the local communities in protection of those in distress and that we would increase employment through profitable construction work with the aid of Government credit.

**Bankers Agree to Help**

On the 3d of October last year I called to Washington the leading bankers of the country and secured from them an agreement to combine the resources of the banks to stem the tide. They pledged themselves to $500,000,000, for this purpose. On Oct. 6 I called in the leaders of both political parties. I placed before them the situation at home and abroad. I asked unity of national action.

We published a united determination to the country. The people drew a breath of relief, the ship swung to a more even keel, but by the 1st of December the storm had grown in further intensity abroad and the menace became more serious than ever before. With the opening of Congress in December I laid before it a program of unprecedented dimensions to meet an unprecedented situation.

The battalions and regiments and armies thus mobilized for this great battle turned the tide toward victory by July. The foreigners drew out most of the money, but finding that the American dollar rang honest on every counter, in new confidence they are sending it back. Since June $275,000,000 of gold has flowed back to us from abroad. Hoarders in our own country, finding our institutions safeguarded, have returned $250,000,000 to the useful channels of business.

**Actual Headway Evident**

The securities held by our insurance companies, our savings banks, and our benevolent trusts have recovered in value. The rills of credit are expanding. The pressure on the debtor to sacrifice his all in order to pay is relaxing. Men are daily being reëmployed. If we calculate the values of this year's agricultural products compared with the low points, the farmers as a whole are, despite the heartbreaking distress which still exists, a billion dollars better off. Prices have a long way to go before the farmer has an adequate return, but at least the turn is toward recovery.

I have been talking of currency, of gold, of credit, of bonds, of banks, of insurance policies, of loans. Do not think these things have no human interpretation. The happiness of 120,000,000 people was at stake in the measure to enable the Government to meet its debts and obligations, in saving the gold standard, in enabling 5500 banks, insurance companies, building and loan associations, and a multitude of other institutions to pay their obligations and ease pressure upon their debtors.

These institutions have been rendered safe and with them their 30,000,000 depositors, policyholders and borrowers. More than half of all of them were in the Midwest, 500 in your own State of Iowa. Had they gone down the shock of their failure would have carried down with them every man and institution who owed money and the whole employment and marketing fabric of the United States.

**Would Have Hit Every Person**

I wish I were able to translate what these perils, had they not been overcome, would have meant to each person in America. The financial system is not alone intrusted with your savings. Its failure means that the manufacturer cannot pay his worker, the worker his grocer, the merchant cannot buy his stock of goods, the farmer cannot sell his products. The great clock of economic life would stop. Had we failed, disaster would have translated itself into despair in every home, every city, village and farm.

We won this great battle to protect our people at home. We held the Gibraltar of world stability. The world today has a chance. It is growing in strength. Let that man who complains that things could not be worse thank God for this victory and make reverent acknowledgment of the courage and stamina of a great democracy.

Let's be thankful for the presence in Washington of a Republican Administration. I say this with full consideration of its portent, for I wish to call your attention to the part which the dominating leadership of the Democratic Party has played in this great crisis. I wish to bring before you the real doctrines and program of the men who then and now and in the future will dominate that party.

**Only Administration Acted**

You will recall that the congressional election two years ago gave the control of the lower house of Congress to our opponents. They were also in a position to control the policies of the Senate. After that election their leaders announced to the world that their party would present a program to restore prosperity. One year later when the new Congress assembled last December in the midst of this crisis, they presented no program.

The Administration did present a program which has saved the country from complete disaster. That program was patriotically supported by many members of the Democratic Party, who joined in enactment of these measures. To these men who placed patriotism above party I pay tribute, but later in the session the opposition majority of the House of Representatives could not restrain their real purposes and doctrines. It is of importance that the country realize what that program was, for the American people are asked to intrust the future of the United States in the hands of these same men and to these policies.

At a time when the most vital need was for reduction in expenditure and balancing of the budget to preserve the stability of the Federal Government as the keystone of all stability, they promoted a program of pork barrel legislation in the sum of $1,200,000,000 for nonproductive and unnecessary works at the expense of the taxpayer.

They produced the cash bonus bill. They passed that through the House of Representatives by their leadership. I opposed it. It failed to pass the Senate. Under the bill it was proposed to expend $2,300,000,000. Worse still, the bill they passed provided the bonus should be paid through the creation of sheer fiat money. They would have made our currency a football of every speculator and every vicious element in the financial world at the very time when we were fighting for the honesty of the American dollar.

**Opposed the "Rubber Dollar"**

I can do no better than to quote Daniel Webster who, 100 years ago, made one of the most prophetic statements ever made when he said:

"He who tampers with the currency robs labor of its bread. He panders, indeed, to greedy capital, which is keen sighted and may shift for itself, but he beggars labor, which is unsuspecting and too busy with the present to calculate for the future. The pros-

## Some Hoover Brass Tacks

*By the Associated Press*

Des Moines, Iowa, Oct. 5

HERE are some high lights from President Hoover's speech:

"We are contending today with forces at home and abroad which still threaten the safety of civilization."

"Let no man tell you it could not be worse. It could be so much worse that these days now, distressing as they are, would look like veritable prosperity."

"Let's be thankful for the presence in Washington of a Republican Administration."

"Many of these battles have had to be fought in silence without the cheers of the limelight . . . because the very disclosure . . . would have destroyed the very basis of success. Hideous misrepresentation and unjustified complaint had to be accepted in silence."

"At one moment . . . the Secretary of the Treasury informed me that unless we could put into effect a remedy, we could hold to the gold standard but two weeks longer."

"We determined we would stand up like men and render the credit of the United States Government impregnable. We won this great battle to protect our people at home."

"They [the Democrats] produced a program of pork-barrel legislation in the sum of $1,200,000,000 for nonproductive and unnecessary works. . . . They produced the cash bonus bill. . . . They would have made our currency a football of every speculator and every vicious element."

"Had their program passed it would have been the end of recovery. If it ever passes it will end hope of recovery."

"Difficulties that have arisen . . . arise mostly from the so-called stabilization provisions, which never were and are not now the major purpose of the Farm Board. . . . This proposal should be repealed."

"I shall propose to Congress . . . that we further reorganize the Federal Land Banks . . . to enable them definitely and positively to expand in the refinancing of the farm-mortgage situation."

"I am prepared to recommend that an annual payment on the foreign debt be used for the specific purpose of securing an expansion of the foreign markets for American agricultural products."


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# President Declares Democratic Policies Would Prolong Business Slump

perity of the work people lives, moves, and has its being in established credit and steady medium of payment."

The experience of scores of governments in the world since that day has confirmed Webster's statement, and yet the dominant leadership of the Democratic Party passed that measure to issue paper money through the House of Representatives.

And, further, the Administration proposed economy measures to bring about reduction in specialized government expenditures by $300,000,000. When those recommendations had passed through the filter of the Democratic majority in the House only $50,000,000 of savings were left, yet we hear many speeches from them upon economy. They passed a bill to destroy the effectiveness of the tariff commission. I vetoed that bill.

They passed a price-fixing bill creating what might be colloquially called the "rubber dollar." I opposed this. It was held up in the Senate.

**Government a Pawnbroker**

They passed a provision for loans to corporations and everybody else whether they were affected and guarded by public interest or not. It would have made the Government the most gigantic pawnbroker of history. I vetoed this measure. They passed other measures with this same reckless disregard for the safety of the nation.

All this undermined public confidence and delayed all the efforts of the Administration and the powerful instrumentalities which we had placed in action to save the country. These measures representing the dominant Democratic control brought discouragement and delay to recovery. That recovery began the moment when it was certain that these destructive measures of this Democratic-controlled House were stopped. Had their program passed it would have been the end of recovery. If it ever passes it will end hope of recovery. These measures were not simply gestures for vote-catching. These ideas and measures represented the true sentiments and doctrines of the majority of the control of the Democratic Party. A small minority of Democratic members disapproved these measures, but these men obviously have no voice today. This program was passed through the Democratic House of Representatives under the leadership of the gentleman who has been nominated the Democratic candidate for Vice-President and thus these measures and policies were approved by their party.

**Approve Acts by Silence**

At no time in public discussion of the vital issues of this campaign has any Democratic candidate, high or low, disavowed these destructive acts which must emerge again if they come to power. I ask you to compare this actual Democratic program and these Democratic actions with the constructive program produced by the Administration to meet the emergency. Do you propose to place these men in power and subject this country to that sort of measures and policies? It is by their acts in Congress and their leadership that you shall know them.

Of vital concern to you are the difficulties of agriculture. They have been of vital concern to me for the whole of these difficult years. I have been at the post to which the first news of every disaster is delivered, to which no detail of human suffering is spared. I have heard the cries of distress, and not only as a sympathetic listener, but as one oppressed by a deep sense of responsibility to do all that human ingenuity could devise.

I wish to speak directly to those of my hearers who are farmers of what is on my mind, of what is in my heart, to tell you the conclusions I have reached from this bitter experience of the years in dealing with these problems which affect agriculture at home and their relations to foreign countries.

That agriculture is prostrate needs no proof. You have saved and economized and worked to reduce costs, but with all this, yours is a story of distress and suffering.

**Farmer Knows What He Wants**

What the farmer wants and needs is higher prices, and in the meantime to keep from being dispossessed from his farm, to have a fighting chance to keep his home.

The pressing question is how these two things are to be attained. Every decent citizen wants to see the farmer receive higher prices and wants to see him hold his home. Every citizen realizes that the general recovery of the country cannot be attained unless these things are secured to the farmer.

Every thinking citizen knows that most of these low price levels and most of this distress, except in one or two commodities where there is an unwieldy surplus, is due to the decreased demand for farm products by our millions of unemployed and by foreign countries. Every citizen knows that part of this unemployment is due to the inability of the farmer to buy the products of the factory.

Every thinking citizen knows that the farmer, the worker and the business man are in the same boat and must all come to shore together.

Every citizen who stretches his vision across the United States realizes that for the last three years we have been on this downward spiral due to the destructive forces which I have already described. If he has vision, he today takes courage and hope because he also knows that these destructive forces have been stopped; that the spiral is moving upward; that more men are being employed and are able to consume more agricultural products.

**G. O. P. Policies Winning**

The policies of the Republican Party and the unprecedented instrumentalities and measures which we have put in motion, many of which are designed directly for agriculture—they are winning out. If we continue to fight along these lines we shall win.

The very basis of safety to American agriculture is the protective tariff on farm products.

The Republican party originated and proposes to maintain the protective tariff on agricultural products. We will even widen that tariff further where necessary to protect agriculture. Ninety per cent of your market is at home, and I propose to reserve this market to the American farmer.

Has the Democratic Party ever proposed or supported a protective tariff on farm products? Has it ever given one single evidence of protection of the home market to the American farmer from the products raised by peasant labor on cheap land abroad?

The Democratic Party took the tariff off a large part of farm products in 1913, and placed them on the free list. A Republican Congress passed the emergency farm tariff in 1921 and a Democratic President vetoed it. The Democratic minority in the next Congress in 1921 voted against the revived emergency farm tariff.

**Put Through by Republicans**

The Republican majority passed it and the Republican President signed it. The Democratic minority voted against the increase of agricultural tariffs in the Republican tariff of 1922. Most of the Democratic members of Congress voted against the increases in the tariff bill of 1930. Their platform enunciates the principle of "a competitive tariff for revenue." The competition that means is peasant labor and cheap lands.

Their candidate states: "We sit on a high wall of a Hawley-Smoot tariff"; "Sealed by the highest tariff in the history of the world"; "A wicked and exorbitant tariff"; "A ghastly jest"; "Our policy declares for lowered tariffs." This is a promise of reduction of farm tariffs. They will reduce agricultural tariffs if they come into power. Since when have our opponents become the friends of the farmer?

When you return to your home you can compare prices with foreign countries and count up this proposed destruction at your own firesides. There are this minute 2,000,000 cattle in the northern states of Mexico seeking market. The price is about $2.50 per 100 pounds on the south bank of the Rio Grande. It is $4.50 on the north bank—and only the tariff wall between.

**Danger That Looms**

Bad as our prices are, if we take comparable prices of farm products today in the United States and abroad, I am informed by the Department of Agriculture that you will find that except for the guardianship of the tariff, butter could be imported for 25 per cent below your prices, pork products for 30 per cent below your prices, lamb and beef products from 30 to 50 per cent below your prices, flaxseed for 35 per cent below your prices, beans for 40 per cent below your prices, and wool 30 per cent below your prices. Both corn and wheat could be sold in New York from the Argentine at prices below yours at this moment were it not for the tariff. I suppose these are ghastly jests.

The removal of or reduction of the tariff on farm products means a flood of them into the United States from every direction, and either you would be forced to still further reduce your prices or your products would rot on your farms.

The opposition party has endeavored to persuade you that increased tariffs abroad are reprisals against the United States. There are a half-dozen suppressions of truth in this statement of profound interest to the farmer. The first is that many increases in tariffs abroad took place before, not after, our farm tariffs were increased.

**Not Directed at United States**

The second is that the restrictions on imports in most cases are not directed at the United States. They are for the purpose of reducing all expenditures of their people during their financial crises. The third is that if we survey the growls of some nations when our tariffs were changed we find their objections in overwhelming majority were directed at the increase in our agricultural tariffs. American farmers are entitled to know this. The very object of our increases was to protect you in the home market.

The main thing these foreign countries want is entrance for their surplus agricultural products into our markets. Many of these countries would decrease their tariffs against our industrial goods tomorrow in exchange for reduction on their farm products, but that is no help to our farmers.

The Democratic Party proposes that they would enter into bargaining tariffs to secure special concessions from other countries. They represent this to be in the farmers' interest. But I may tell you here and now that the largest part of the whole world desires to make only one bargain with the United States. The bargain these countries wish to make is to lower our tariff on agricultural products in exchange for lowering their tariffs on our industrial goods. American industrial leaders, realizing the needs of the American farmer, do not want to be a party to such bargains.

**No Tariff Act Perfect**

All tariff acts contain injustices and inequities. That is the case with the last tariff bill. Some people get too much and some too little. But those of you who have followed the accomplishments of this Administration will recollect that I secured in the last tariff act, 25 years after it had originally been advocated by President Theodore Roosevelt, the adoption of effective flexible tariff provisions to be administered by a bipartisan body. That authority to a bipartisan tariff commission is based upon a definite principle of protection to our people, and it is one of the most progressive acts which have been secured in the history of all legislation.

By maintaining that reform, the country need no longer be faced with heartbreaking, log-rolling selfishness and greed which come to the surface on every occasion when Congress revises the tariff.

This bipartisan tariff commission has now been engaged for over 18 months in an effective revision of the tariff. It has heard every complaint. It has found that many rates were just, some were too high, and some too low. But if there are tariffs which are too high and result in some damage to the United States, those tariffs can be readjusted by mere application to the commission. That tribunal is open to all the people.

**Democrats Opposed Reform**

Our opponents opposed this reform in tariff legislation. They passed a bill last session to destroy the independence of the commission. They promise in their platform to destroy it. The reasons for this action are obvious. The bipartisan tariff commission has proved a serious political embarrassment to them.

Either house of Congress has the right to call upon the tariff commission for reconsideration of any schedule. Notwithstanding their outcries against the 1930 tariff act, the Democratic controlled House of Representatives, after being in session for seven months, did not pass a single resolution requesting readjustment of a single commodity or a single schedule.

What the Democratic Party proposes is to reduce your farm tariffs. Aside from ruin to agriculture, such an undertaking in the midst of this depression will disturb every possibility of recovery.

Four years ago organized agriculture requested the passage of an agricultural marketing act. I called a special session of Congress to pass such an act and increase tariffs on farm products. A distinguished board of men recommended by organized agriculture was appointed to administer the act. Those portions of the board's activities which directed themselves to the support and expansion of coöperative marketing organizations have proved of great benefit to the farmer. Today over 1,000,000 farm families participate in the benefits which flow from it.

**Against Government in Business**

I wish to state frankly the difficulties that have arisen under some other portions of the act. They arise mostly from the so-called stabilization provisions, which never were and are not now the major purpose of the farm board. Even indirect purchase and sale of commodities is absolutely opposed to my theory of government.

When the panic struck agricultural prices the board determined that unless the markets were supported, hundreds of thousands of farmers would be bankrupt by the sale of their products at less than the money they had already borrowed upon them, that a thousand country banks would likely be closed, and that a general panic was possible.

As a result of these emergency purchases, the prices of farm commodities were temporarily held and their fall cushioned. The farmers secured hundreds of millions of dollars of income which they would not otherwise have received.

Experience has shown that the patent weakness of such actions is the damaging aftermath which accompanies disposal of these products. I am convinced that the act should be revised in the interest of the farmer in the light of our three years of experience and this proposal should be repealed.

For several years the United States Department of Agriculture has studied the complex social and economic problems which lie embedded in the general problem of land use.

**Sought Means of Action**

About a year ago, these studies had reached such a point that the Secretary of Agriculture felt justified in calling a conference of economists, farm leaders, agricultural college authorities, to formulate practical means of action.

The broad objective of such a program is to promote the reorganization of agriculture so as to divert lands from unprofitable use, and to avoid the cultivation of lands, the chief return of which is the poverty and misery of those who live upon them. The Republican platform contains a plank which constitutes the first declaration upon this subject. I shall be happy to support a sound program.

Four years ago, in this State, I gave assurance to the farmers that one of the first policies of my administration would be the vigorous prosecution and completion of the inland waterway system and advancement of the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence seaway as a fundamental relief to agriculture by cheaper transportation. I am glad to report to you that more than twice the amount of work has been done on the waterways in the last three years than in any similar period in the history of the United States.

I am glad also to report that after 20 years of discussion, examinations and intermittent negotiation, a treaty has been signed with Canada which only awaits ratification of the United States Senate and the Dominion Parliament for us to undertake that great contribution to the strengthening of mid-West agriculture in reaching out to world markets.

**Droughts Add to Distress**

We have suffered from unprecedented droughts both in the north and south of you. Some other sections were unable to obtain credit for seed and feed for livestock. Through various government agencies loans to the amount of $120,000,000 have been made to 900,000 of our families to rehabilitate their production and ameliorate these conditions. Some of these families are in difficulties in making immediate repayment because of demoralized prices. I have seen to it that they are not unduly pressed.

Last April I delivered an address to the conference of the governors of the various states. I stated in effect that the most inflexible tax in our country is the tax on land and on real property. It is the least adaptable to the varying income of the taxpayers. I stated that in the present situation the taxes upon farms and homes have become almost unbearable, that such taxes are wholly out of proportion to other forms of taxes.

I stated then emphatically that there is no farm relief more needed today than readjustment of land taxes.

**For Tax Readjustments**

The Federal Government collects no direct property taxes, but at that meeting I proposed that we should review the whole relations of our tax system between federal, state and local governments and seek a basis of taxation for each that would give opportunity for readjustments between our different forms of government. Such readjustments should be found which would enable the states to find other sources of tax revenue and would more equitably distribute the burden over the whole people. I announced last April that I would call tax experts of the nation together to determine methods we should pursue. I shall do so as soon as the national election is out of the way, and I shall then recommend methods to Congress.

The very first necessity to prevent collapse and secure recovery in agriculture has been to keep open to the farmer the banking and other sources from which to make short term loans for planting, harvesting, feeding livestock, and other production necessities. That has been accomplished indirectly in a large measure through the increased authority to the Federal Reserve System and its expansion of credits, and indirectly through the Reconstruction Corporation loans to your banks. It has been aided directly through the intermediate credit banks and through the 10 new agricultural credit institutions which alone can command over $300,000,000 credit and which are now being erected in all parts of the country.

**Making Credit Available**

We are thus rapidly, everywhere restoring normal short-term credits to agriculture.

In another direction upon my recommendation the reconstruction corporation has been authorized to make credit available to processors to purchase and carry their usual stocks of agricultural products and thus relieve a burden which was resting upon farm prices because the farmer was forced to carry these stocks. But even more important than this at my recommendation the reconstruction corporation has been authorized to make credits available for sales of farm products in new markets abroad. This is today and will with increasing activity extend immediate markets in relief of farmers and the prices of products.

The mortgage situation—that is, long-termed credits—is one of our most difficult problems. On Oct. 6 a year ago I secured and published an undertaking from the leaders of both political parties that we should extend aid to this situation. In December, we appropriated $125,000,000 directly to increase the capital of the federal land banks and we provided further capital through authority that the reconstruction corporation should purchase the bonds of these banks.

The purpose was to enable the federal land banks to expand their activities and to give humane and constructive consideration to those indebted to them who were in difficulties. In the large sense it has pursued this policy. A little over 1 per cent of the farms held under mortgage by the federal land bank system today are under foreclosure and these mostly cases where men wished to give up.

**Favors Land Bank Changes**

The character of the organization of the joint stock land banks whose business methods are not controlled by the Federal Farm Loan Board has resulted in disastrous and unjust pressure for payments in some of these banks. The basis of that organization should be remedied. We have sought to further aid the whole mortgage situation by loans from the Reconstruction Corporation to banks, mortgage companies and insurance companies to enable them to show consideration to their farmer borrowers. As a result of these actions hundreds of thousands of foreclosures have been prevented.

But despite the relief afforded by these measures the mortgage situation has become more acute. There must be more effective relief. In it lies a primary social problem. I conceive that in this civilization of ours and more particularly under our distinctive American system, there is one primary necessity to its permanent success. That is, we must build up men and women in their own homes, on their own farms, where they may find their own security and express their own individuality.

A nation on such foundations is a nation where the real satisfactions of life and happiness thrive, and where real freedom of mind and aspiration secure that individual progress in morals, in spirit and accomplishment, the sum of which makes up the greatness of America. Some will say this is a mere ideal. I am not ashamed of ideals. America was founded upon them, but they must be the premise for practical action.

**Mortgage Agencies to Help**

And for prompt and practical action I have, during the past month, secured definite and positive steps in coördination of the policies not only of the federal agencies but the important private mortgage agencies as well. These agencies have undertaken to give their help.

But further and more definitely than this I shall propose to Congress at the next session that we further reorganize the federal land banks and give to them the resources and liberty of action necessary to enable them definitely and positively to expand in the refinancing of the farm-mortgage situation where it is necessary to give men who want to fight for it a chance to hold their homes.

I cannot overemphasize the importance of the element of world stability in the recovery and expansion of our agricultural markets. This involves the promotion of good will, of disarmament, and of maintained peace. It requires the rebuilding of the credit structure within nations which have been forced off the gold standard or compelled to restrict exchange.

Until that is done there is a definite blockade upon the movement of commodities and upon the market for your products. We have given aid in these things. That we may get to grips with these questions in the interest of our agriculture and our industry and in the interest of world progress, I am participating in the organization of a world economic conference to be held late this year.

**Will Attend Economic Conference**

Every intelligence the world can command will be concentrated on the rehabilitation of economic stability.

I shall send a representative of agriculture as a member of that world economic conference.

And in connection with agriculture I may mention the question of war debts I do not approve cancellation of these debts. I certainly do not approve the proposal of our opponents to lower our tariff in order that by profits gained from a flood of goods into the United States this debt should be transferred to our workers by putting them out of employment and to our farmers by forcing their produce to rot in their barns.

In my acceptance address, I stated the exact reverse of this proposal. I said: "If for some particular annual payment we are offered some other tangible form of compensation, such as the expansion of markets for American agriculture and labor and the restoration and maintenance of our prosperity, then I am sure our citizens would consider such a proposal."

I am prepared to go farther. I am prepared to recommend that any annual payment on the foreign debt be used for the specific purpose of securing an expansion of the foreign markets for American agricultural products. There is justice in that, for the difficulties inherited from the war are part of your difficulties today. That is a proposal of more importance to the farmer than any panacea.

**Farm Tariffs Came First**

In the advancement of agriculture prices from the depression the first fortress to take and to hold was the increased tariffs on farm products. There will be an immediate decrease in prices if these tariffs are reduced as our opponents propose. The next move in the battle for improved prices was to stop the general deflation. By deflation, I mean the lessening of market values and prices for land, products of the land, manufactures and all securities. That battle has been won. The next attack on this front is to reverse these processes of deflation and bring things back to their real values. That battle is in progress.

The government is giving aid by its vast constructive program for agriculture, for commerce and for industry. Through the renewed flow of credit for industry and by direct measures of employment, by the great coöperative movements which we have instituted in commerce and industry, for attacks all along the line, we are returning men to work. Every new man reëmployed is a greater purchaser

(Continued on Next Page)

## Hoover Says Aunt Was True Prophet

PRESIDENT HOOVER, following his Des Moines (Iowa) speech last night, spoke of his farm life in Iowa.

"I was a boy in a Quaker community in Iowa," he said, "where there were many restraints and limitations.

"There was a complete ban, for example, on the Youth's Companion, which was somehow supposed to exert misleading influence. I remember I walked three miles to a neighbor's, where they weren't Quakers, to read the magazine in the haymow."

President Hoover recalled how his elderly Aunt Hannah at some supposed dereliction in the strict code of contemporary morals had forecast that if such "libertine" habits were followed, they might expect some day the meetinghouse itself would be turned into a "mockery and a theater."

The Chief Executive explained that from Aunt Hannah's old-fashioned point of view the theater represented the ultimate in degradation.

"I went back 30 years later," he smiled, "and to my astonishment Aunt Hannah's prophecy had become true. The old meetinghouse had been let to the movies."


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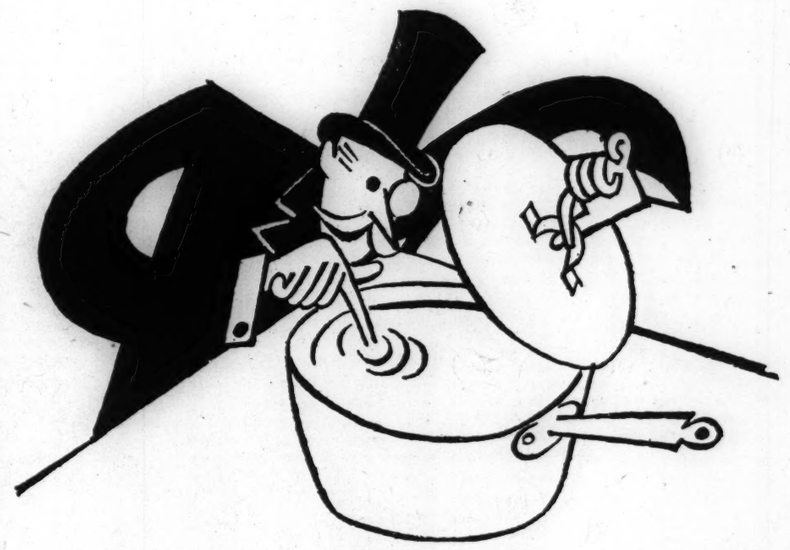
Some like it hot
Some like it cold

And whether it's bean porridge in the pot, or roast beef on the rack, we're on the lookout for the best ways of serving it hot or cold. For we have a kitchen of our own, fitted out with all the traditional gear for cooking and testing food.

Every day we plan meals, do the shopping (guess where?), and cook up plain and fancy victuals. Simply selling pure foods isn't enough for us. We see to it that our foods behave well in our kitchen before we send them into yours. And if there's a new wrinkle in cookery we want to know about it.

So we're constantly kitchen-testing our foods by the most up-to-date methods, and kitchen-tasting them in the good old-fashioned way. We know our food is good. We eat it ourselves.

The Great ATLANTIC & PACIFIC Tea Co.

of farm products. Wherever we properly can, without entangling ourselves in political difficulties abroad, we are joining for the rehabilitation of the world and thereby the foreign markets for agricultural products. I come to you with no economic patent medicine especially compounded for farmers. I refuse to offer counterfeit currency or false hopes. I will not make any pledge to you which I cannot fulfill.

**Must Act as Battle Moves**

As I have stated before, in the shifting battle against depression, we shall need to adopt new measures and new tactics as the battle moves on. The essential thing is that we should build soundly and solidly for the future. My solicitude and willingness to advance and protect the interests of agriculture, is shown by the record. Protection and advancement of this industry will have my continued deepest concern, for in it lies the progress of all America. It was in this industry that I was born.

The battle against depression is making progress. We are still faced with forces which render 10,000,000 men idle and agriculture prostrate. We have forged new weapons, we have turned the tide from defense to attack. I shall continue the fight. It calls for that coöperation, that courage, that patience and fortitude with which our fathers conquered the prairies.

In conclusion, my friends, there are many other subjects of vast importance to our country. The farmers of America are not selfishly interested in their own industry alone. They are Americans with the same concern for the welfare of the nation in its multitude of other problems, both at home and abroad. Time does not permit of their exposition tonight. The issues are grave, the stake is great. These issues rise above the concern of an ordinary campaign. Our cause is not alone the restoration of prosperity. It is to soundly and sanely correct the weaknesses in our system which this depression has brought to the surface. It is the maintenance of courageous integrity in political action and in government.

**All but Means to an End**

It is the holding of this nation to the principles and ideals which it has had from the beginning. It is to make free men and women.

Finally, let me deal for a moment with the ultimate realities. I have had to describe the complicated processes of currencies and taxation and other such dreary things. They are but the tools we use to manage the processes by which we answer the old, old question, wherewithal shall we live.

They are necessary tools, but they are not an end in themselves. Our toils and cares are for a higher purpose. We are not a nation of 120,000,000 of solitary individuals, we are a nation of 25,000,000 families dwelling in 25,000,000 homes, each warmed by the fires of affection and cherishing within it a mutual solicitude for kinfolk and children.

Their safety is what we are really striving for. Their happiness is our true concern. Our most solemn hope for them is that they may share richly in a spiritual life as well, that puts them not only at peace with their fellows but also in harmony with the will of a beneficent Providence. Out of our strivings for material blessings must come safety for homes and schools and churches and holding of national ideals, the forming of national character.

These are the real aspirations of our people. These are the promises of America, and those promises must be fulfilled.

## G. O. P. Headquarters Sees Speech Reflect Victory

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

CHICAGO, Oct. 5—That President Hoover's speech at Des Moines last night "left no doubt" as to the outcome of the election was the belief expressed at Republican National Headquarters after the entire staff of several hundred persons had heard the talk by radio. The broad, sweeping lines of the President's address, together with the bursts of applause which interrupted it, left the headquarters staff glowing. They had expected the President to acquit himself well, but to all appearances their expectations were exceeded.

"For me to make any kind of comment on the President's address," said Mr. Everett Sanders, chairman of the Republican National Committee and director of the campaign, "would be like trying to paint a lily." Probably, he said, there would be statements later.

The President himself would have been grateful could he have witnessed the scene at headquarters. For the first time since they got down to work here, the whole staff of about 250—including senators, publicity workers, secretaries—had come together as a family, meeting around informal supper tables to hear the talk.

Mr. Sanders, in a preliminary talk, while waiting for the President's message to come over the air, commented on the fine coöperation as shown by the workers.

Mr. Sanders counseled the staff not to be misled by Democratic claims to this and that, recalling the bold claims to success which were made in 1924, but which did not eventuate.

## Home Loan Bank Directors Named

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5 (AP)—Pushing toward completion of the country-wide chain of mortgage aid institutions it intends to have in operation by Oct. 15, the Home Loan Board yesterday named officers for three more home loan banks and directors for another. Directors of the first district, which includes the New England States, are: Mr. Winthrop M. Crane Jr., Dalton, Mass., paper manufacturer, and Mr. Louis E. Kirstein, of Boston, vice-president of William Filene's Sons Co.; Mr. Edward Weeks of Providence, R. I., president of the Old Colony Coöperative Bank; Mr. Herbert F. Taylor Jr. of Boston, the Boston Coöperative Bank; Mr. E. A. Hale of Boston, the Suffolk Coöperative Bank; Mr. R. P. Harold of Worcester, Mass., the Worcester Coöperative Bank.

Mr. George Lord of Portsmouth, N. H.; Mr. Harry C. Jones of Manchester, N. H., connected with Manchester Building and Loan Association; Mr. Sumner W. Johnson of Portland, Me., of the Cumberland Loan and Building Association; Mr. Levi P. Smith of Burlington, Vt., vice-president of the Burlington Savings Institution, and Mr. Walter P. Schwabe of Thompsonville, Conn., president of the Thompsonville Building and Loan Association.

## PLAQUE UNVEILED TO FRENCH EXPLORER

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

TORONTO—The memory of the first white man to look on Lake Ontario—Etienne Brule—French explorer and prospector, was honored here by the unveiling of a bronze plaque on the wall of the Old Mill, overlooking the Humber River. Just 317 years ago this youthful discoverer descended the Humber River from Georgian Bay and Lake Simcoe. He was the first white man to cross Lake Ontario to the Niagara peninsula. The Old Mill was a site developed in 1796 by Lieut.-Gov. John Graves Simcoe of Upper Canada, now Ontario.

The plaque was unveiled by Mr. Louis Coté of Ottawa, who is a descendant of one of Champlain's comrades. Prof. A. H. Young, president of the Ontario Historical Society, outlined the life of Etienne Brule.

The memorial was made possible through the work of the Women's Historical Society of Toronto, and the generosity of Mr. R. Home Smith.

## OLD VIRGINIA HOUSE OPENED TO PUBLIC

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

RICHMOND, Va.—Historic Gaymont, located on the Tidewater Trail, two miles north of Port Royal, is now open to the public.

Years of effort to keep the ancient estate as purely a private home has failed, according to a statement of the owner, due to desire of the public to see it.

The wall paper on part of the house dates back to 1715 and it is said the estate is exactly as it was in 1865. Originally the estate of the Catletts, John H. Vernard, its owner in 1798, added two wings to the original house and the last addition to the property, an octagonal music room, was built in 1830. Since that time, there has been no change in its architecture or furnishings.

# HOOVER DRIVE ON FARM FRONT FOLLOWED UP

### Hurley, Hyde and Mills Begin Consolidation of Party Gains

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5—Planning to take the fullest possible advantage of President Hoover's advance into the Iowa farm sector of the political front, the Republican high command today threw two of its best campaign orators into the same State to follow up the President and consolidate the gains he has made.

Mr. Patrick J. Hurley, Secretary of War, and Mr. Arthur M. Hyde, Secretary of Agriculture, were assigned to Iowa for a series of speeches which will take them into the smaller cities which Mr. Hoover was not able to reach. A third line of attack will advance over the same territory in the form of local party leaders who will spread even farther out into the rural communities.

Beginning with the President's speech the week's advance in Iowa will provide an example of what Republican strategists have decided upon as the best method of attack. Using Mr. Hoover as the point of a flying wedge they intend to use this powerful vote-getting machine in successive drives at strategic points.

**Iowa a Vital Point**

Iowa provides what is considered the most logical sector in the agricultural belt. If farm opposition can be overcome in Iowa, party leaders are confident the neighboring states will fall into line. The wedge is next expected to strike somewhere in the north central group of states, presumably in either Ohio or Indiana, where second and third line operations following behind the President would be calculated to keep these two states, and also Illinois and Michigan, safely within the Republican lines.

A third final concentration of party oratorical forces is expected to be made in the industrial East, either in New York or Boston, with the object of defending the indispensable New England and the Middle Atlantic States against Democratic attack.

Mr. Hurley is planning to leave for Iowa today in an airplane in order to make an afternoon address at Keokuk tomorrow. That same night he will speak in Davenport and on Saturday will go to Ripon, Wis., to participate in celebrations of the founding of the party. From Ripon he will drop back to Oklahoma, his home State, for eight speeches.

**Ambassadors to Participate**

Meanwhile Mr. Hyde will be backing up Mr. Hoover in Iowa with speeches at Shenandoah on Saturday and at Clearway and Ames on Monday and Tuesday. An effort is also being made to have Mr. Ogden L. Mills, Secretary of the Treasury, stop off in Iowa on his return from the Pacific coast.

It has been many years since any party threw such a powerful concentration of prominent orators into a campaign. Cabinet officers and assistant secretaries are being used to the fullest possible extent and a summons has gone out to important ambassadors and foreign emissaries to come back to do battle for the party.

Mr. Frederic M. Sackett Jr., Ambassador to Germany, is said to have been hurriedly summoned two days ago from a council table at Geneva. He is now on his way to this country aboard the liner Europa and is scheduled to make several speeches in Kentucky.

Mr. Walter E. Edge, Ambassador to France, recently arrived from abroad. After several conferences at the White House and with party leaders, he has retired to his New Jersey home to write speeches for a schedule now being mapped out.

Other diplomats scheduled to take active parts in the campaign include Mr. John W. Garrett, Ambassador to Italy, and Mr. Hanford MacNider, former Minister to Canada, who recently resigned his post to take over the veterans' division of Republican national headquarters.

## Lindbergh Supports Hoover's Reëlection

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

Lima, Ohio, Oct. 5

PRESIDENT HOOVER received the following telegram today while on his special train from Col. Charles A. Lindbergh:

"Will you please accept my best wishes for the success of the campaign for your reëlection. Your single purpose of devotion to the service of the American people deserves every support. Your experience, your courage and vision are, in my opinion, needed to pilot us safely out of the world-wide depression from which we are emerging."

## Hoover Guardian Saw Ward's Success Because of Energy, Industry, Thrift

DES MOINES, Iowa, Oct. 5 (AP)—Records nearly 50 years old, made public for the first time today, attest to the frugality and industry of President Hoover as a boy in West Branch, Iowa, and as a student in Leland Stanford University, California.

Letters of guardianship covering the period of the President's career between the ages of 9 and 21 years (from March 6, 1884 to Aug. 20, 1895) were filed years ago by Mr. Lawrie Tatum with the clerk of the District Court of Cedar County in Tipton, near West Branch.

Now they are in the State Historical Department. Most interesting are the guardian's comment on his ward's character and progress in school.

In his report for 1889 Mr. Tatum said that Herbert for some years had been under the care of his uncle, Dr. H. J. Minthron of Salem, Ore., and that the uncle quoted Herbert as wanting to buy a scholarship in a Salem business college for $60.

"He writes," Mr. Tatum quoted the uncle as saying, that "if Herbert had the scholarship he would make good use of it and would get the full benefit of it."

In 1891 the Guardian wrote: "During the past year H. C. Hoover has supported himself by work in a real estate office in Salem, Ore. He is an industrious and faithful boy now in his eighteenth year."

Mr. Tatum added that Herbert wished to enter Stanford "and make mechanical engineering a specialty."

"I think it best for him to go there and respectfully ask the court to approve it," Mr. Tatum said.

Attached to the report for 1893 was the comment: "Herbert has made very good progress in his studies."

A year later Mr. Tatum penned a similar note: "Herbert C. Hoover is making excellent progress at Leland Stanford University, although his funds in my care are about exhausted, yet he is ambitious to complete his course in the university and I think he will succeed as he is frugal, industrious, and energetic."

Mr. Tatum's reports showed that when he was appointed guardian of the three Hoover children, Theodore J. Hoover and a sister, Mary J. Hoover, each of them had one-third interest in a $1000 life insurance policy left them by their mother, Huldah Hoover.

Later, some real estate left the children was sold, and Herbert's resources amounted at one time to $822.67. When he left Stanford, the amount due him was $12.72. The three years accounted for while Herbert was in Stanford total $762.50.

**FRANCE SEEKS WHEAT FUNDS**

PARIS, Oct. 5 (AP)—The Cabinet today decided to ask Parliament for enough money to finance the stocking of 22,000,000 bushels of wheat. Producers would hold the wheat themselves under the direction of recognized agricultural associations.

# COOL RECEPTION FOR ARMS PLAN IN PARIS PRESS

### German Demands Held Bar to Success of British Conference Project

*By Cable from Monitor Bureau*

PARIS, Oct. 5—What is the use of France accepting the invitation to a conference in London to discuss the German demand for equality in armaments rights, when the Reich virtually refuses to attend such a conference unless its demands are granted in advance?

This is the attitude taken today by practically the entire French press toward the British plan for a conference of German, Italian, English and French leaders, with perhaps a United States observer. And it is also stated unofficially to be the essence of the Herriot Government's opinion, as crystallized at the ministerial council meeting this morning.

While fully appreciating Britain's new effort to break the Geneva deadlock, and although desirous of continuing the Anglo-French collaboration started at Lausanne, the French Government finds it difficult to abandon its position that the status of Germany's armament is a subject which should be discussed at Geneva and by all the powers concerned. Reports received here of drastic conditions that Germany is expected to append to its acceptance of the British invitation have strengthened this view.

In the absence of any official statement, the general impression here is that France will postpone any definite reply until it has ascertained whether the British and Germans can reach a satisfactory accord on what is to be the basis of the London parley. Even then it is considered probable that France would endeavor to extend the conference to include Poland and Belgium at least. It is also thought that France would prefer to limit the goal of the London conference to agreement on "principles" which would have to be ratified later at Geneva either by the League Council or the Disarmament Conference.

## Geneva Deplores Holding Five-Power Conference in London

*By Cable from Monitor Bureau*

GENEVA, Oct. 5—While any successful attempt to bring Germany back into the disarmament conference would be enthusiastically approved here, League of Nations circles are not exactly pleased with the British Government's move to settle this question by a five-power conference in London.

The fact that Mr. Norman H. Davis, American delegate, leaves tonight for Paris and London, presumably to partake in the five-power parley, if called, is taken to indicate that the United States supports the British initiative.

The attitude of the League is that Geneva, after all, provides the only adequate machinery for handling a question of such general interest and wide importance, since the small states as well as the great powers are permanently represented here. Moreover, it is now decided that the world economic conference will sit at London. Geneva does not admit that all these important negotiations should be concentrated in the British capital. If that is to be done, smilingly asked one League official, why doesn't London take charge of the Sino-Japanese question too.

Germany's position in the League has not been strengthened by its withdrawal from the conference. This is strikingly indicated by the reelection of Poland to the League Council on Monday. This election was almost unanimous because several states which had intended voting against Poland because of their German sympathies abandoned this intention owing to the German attitude on disarmament.

The Bureau of Disarmament Conference resumes its sessions here next week under the presidency of Mr. Arthur Henderson, former British Foreign Secretary. Numerous committees which have been at work since it adjourned on Sept. 26 are preparing their reports.

## Insull Company To Seek Loans Under New Plan

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

CHICAGO, Oct. 5—Following a conference with Federal Judge Lindley at Danville yesterday, receivers for the Middle West Utilities Company said under the plan being formulated they will ask the Reconstruction Finance Corporation for a loan of $21,000,000 to liquidate bank loans of the National Electric Power group.

Middle West Utilities, Insull holding company, invested $40,000,000 in its 99 per cent stock ownership of the National Electric Power Company but lost operating control when the New York banks took over control.

State's Attorney John A. Swanson announces that he will start action immediately to extradite Mr. Samuel Insull from Paris and Mr. Martin Insull from Canada, both of whom have been indicted in the Insull utility debacle.

## Receiver Appointed

NEW YORK, Oct. 5 (AP)—Federal Judge John M. Woolsey today appointed Mr. Calvin Fentress ancillary receiver in bankruptcy for the Insull Utility Investments, Inc., in this district.

Judge Woolsey also granted a blanket injunction restraining all persons and corporations, including sheriffs, marshals and five New York City banks, from interfering with securities or other chattels covered by the receivership.

## France Economizes On Loan Interest

(Continued from Page 1)

of the franc and its stabilization at a fifth of its former value, lost 80 per cent of his holding. Is it just to ask him to forgo 25 per cent of what remains? The answer is that in the majority of cases this statement is not accurate. More than half the rentes which are converted were issued after 1926—that is to say, at a time when the franc no longer possessed its former value. It is estimated that only a small part of the other half remains in the hands of the original subscribers. There has been a good deal of speculative movements of funds, and a large percentage of persons must have purchased their rentes with depreciated francs.

The conversion is further justified by the fact that the bulk of the rentes is held not by small holders but by large financial institutions. In any case it is felt that the vital need of the community as a whole is to reduce its obligations. Obviously an operation of this character must succeed, or the situation will be worse than before. That is why previous governments, while realizing the necessity for a conversion, hesitated. It required great courage on the part of the Government to take this step; and the fact that it could summon up such courage may be taken as an earnest of its intention to take other measures of retrenchment and relief that, in the opinion of all sound financiers, are urgently required in France. There must now be no doubt that the Government will proceed to establish an equilibrium that will establish fresh confidence.

# MODERN FARM WOMAN GETTING OUT OF KITCHEN

### Economic Affairs and Taxation Now Interesting Her, Alabamans Told

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

AUBURN, Ala.—The Alabama farm woman of 1932 doesn't confine her interest to household affairs, spending her days cooking three meals, house cleaning and laundering between times and snatching any odd moments to sew for the children.

According to a report made by Mrs. J. D. Giles, president of the Alabama Council of Home Demonstration Club Women, at Farmers' Week held here recently, the farm woman of 1932 lightens her work with labor-saving devices, many of which she figures out with her own ingenuity and no cash funds, finds time to attend her club, exchange ideas with other club women at rallies and other gatherings, and even slips off for a few days to Farmers' Week at Auburn while her household duties are left safely in the hands of her 4-H club daughter.

The farm woman's interests have broadened to take in economic affairs and business, such as buying and selling and taxation, Mrs. Giles said. Three days a week, many of them are sellers on the curb markets, where they must be business women. They go to the polls and vote, so they must study politics. Independent business enterprises are being developed by many farm women, making them factors in the economic life of the State.

Mrs. Giles pictured the 1932 farm woman as a person who is active outside of her home in coöperation with her husband, while her husband coöperates with her in the affairs of the home. She called attention to the fact that farm women are now endeavoring to do all they can to supplement and enlarge the farm income because of the pressing need for more money if the farm family is to enjoy modern conveniences.

**TORONTO PROFESSOR RESIGNS**

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

TORONTO—Prof. H. D. Kay, who has been a member of the staff in biochemistry at the University of Toronto for three years, has resigned and will go to England to take the position of director of the National Institute in Dairying at Reading.


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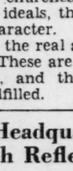

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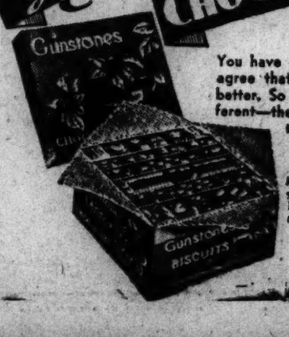

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# THE HOME FORUM

## The House on the Beach

IT STANDS alone, a brave old building, long and low, giving as little as possible to the storms that drive in from the sea. It is white as the surf, strong as the rocks that rise behind it, and solitary as a gull that has left its fellows; for it stands, facing the depths of a great sky.

The eyes of the house are made of small panes, set deep in the hollows of the walls, looking out all day across the pebbles to the sea. The door is sheltered by a porch, and all around are flowers, guarded from the winds by a firm white wall. Beyond the flowers, in a little garden of their own, vegetables grow.

Many years ago the house had been a coast-guard station, but the time came when it was no longer needed, when the furniture was stacked together on the beach and taken away by boat to the nearest town, when the eyes of the house looked out by night as well as by day; for there was no hand to draw the curtains.

It was then that the old couple found it. They had wandered through the farm buildings that lay among the fields at the cliff head, and had followed the steep track made by the donkeys carrying provisions down to the shore. Something had told the old couple to go that way. It may have been the cheery invitation of the fresh clear water that leapt and skipped and scurried down between the ferns, only to bury itself mysteriously in the shingle below.

There was a great promise in the air that day, a misty loveliness over the headland, a pearly warmth about the horizon. The hum of the fields rose to the flowers, and again to the bushes, and higher to the trees. The oaks were alive with tiny busy voices, echoing the happiness and warm peace of the summer afternoon. From below came the sound of the sea, running on its ceaseless course, washing, washing, like a woman with white suds, hanging out the weeds to dry on the rocks, drawing back in contemplation, then returning to the toil with renewed vigor.

The old couple took hands, for the path was slippery where the grass was worn thin; and every now and then a steep step, beaten into a deep furrow by the little hoofs, made the going difficult. When they reached the shore, they stopped. It was there that the stream nuzzled its way between the pebbles and hid itself. They dipped their cupped hands into the clear water and sipped it, and it was deliciously cool and refreshing after the long descent. Then they sat down, side by side, and looked out to sea.

"I would like to live here," she said.

He turned about to find a home for her. She had never expressed a wish that had not been fulfilled. And there, waiting for them, was the house.

It was just what they wanted, easy to care for, with but a few stairs to the upper rooms and all the windows facing toward the sea. The door was open—as all doors should be—and they peeped in, like two children on the borders of some wonderful discovery.

She moved quickly here and there, planning where the furniture would go, his chair, her chair, the writing desk, the sewing table, the piano, the bookcase, the china dresser. Mentally she hung the favorite pictures in the best positions on the walls, and measured with her eye the floor space with reference to their rugs. Already she saw fires burning comfortably in the deep grates, and bits of brass keeping the flames company.

"How soon could we come?" she asked.

They arrived, like two adventurers, by boat one morning, when the tide was in and frothing over the beach. He helped her down the plank and landed her carefully on the gray-blue pebbles, and together they watched the furniture being taken into the house.

A boy with a donkey stood by the steps leading up to the garden, and in the big basket on the donkey's back were provisions for the larder. The old lady and the boy carried the goods through the kitchen and stacked them in order on the stone shelves. The gardening tools were placed in a shed—bright tools with keen edges that would cut easily into the good soil.

"You'll find all the wood you need for burning on the shore," the boy volunteered, as he fixed the empty basket upon the donkey's back again, and turned its head toward the path. "Master Appleton, the coast-guard, landed a stack of coal from a boat, but he never finished it in twenty-five years. Maybe you'll find some of it still lying in the coal house. He gathered the wood the sea brought in. There's nothing like the sea wood for burning, he used to say."

When he had gone, when the boat that had brought them had disappeared, when all sounds had died away save the gulls' cries and the sweep of the sea, they drew a round table up to the open window, spread it with a favorite lace cloth, and prepared a little meal. And the sun went down behind the cliffs, and the sea caught the stars in its waves and carried them up and down, and a moon tore a thin cloud asunder and gazed at them solemnly from its immense height. Like tiny dark engines, leaving white scattered streaks of steam in their wake, the waves tore along the edge of the beach.

The old lady trimmed a lamp and set it burning on the table.

"I wonder if passing boats will see it and be glad?" she said. "We will leave it close to the panes to burn itself away."

The sun had risen, and was spreading its shy light across the sky before the lamp flickered for the last time and went out.

D. A. L.


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CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY


## A Country Made for Art

Greece itself seems a country made for art. Although the Greeks loved the city and social life (Socrates said he preferred the streets to the country), yet they were out-door folk, as they are to this day, and keenly alive to the beautiful scenery around them. Behind the towns; snow-capped mountains and purple hillsides form a fine panorama, below which always creeps a line of deepest blue, the blue of gulf or open sea. The cloudless skies may have been a factor in Greek art, for the direct clear-cut vision of the artist has its parallel in the pellucid atmosphere. The Greek love of the open air is seen in the architecture. The most conspicuous portion of the temple was the column portico on its stepped platform, free to all. The temples were well placed on sites from whence fine views of sea or mountain can be obtained. At Corinth the few remaining columns of the ancient temple stand above the peaceful plain, with the blue of the sea telling between the pillars, and landwards the great mass of Acro-Corinth.

Delphi is dramatically situated at the mouth of a deep gorge; the columns of Sunium stand on a great cliff, a landmark far out to sea. The three temples at Pæstum look towards the sea on the one side, while craggy mountains rise before the other. The Acropolis at Athens is a stately rock much higher than the photographs make it appear. Although it towers above the city like Edinburgh Castle, it does not frown like that northern acropolis, but smiles in the sun, the temples gleaming with warm light, as we look up from the street below. After climbing the steep steps and passing through the Prophylæa, itself a noble Doric portico, we find ourselves on the top. The Parthenon and Erechtheurn meet the eye, but we have difficulty in forcing ourselves to examine them, so beautiful are the views around, the white city at our feet, Mt. Pentelicus beyond, and seaward the blue Gulf of Salamis.—From "Art in the Life of Mankind," by ALLEN W. SEABY.

## *A Kilbourney Autumn*

It's Autumn in Kilbourney.
The sumac's turning red,
And all the birds are leaving
Overhead.

The trees are bright with color—
Orange, yellow and gold.
There's nothing here but fire—
Nothing very cold.

And yet the birds are leaving
With a lonely, homesick cry.
O well, they'll never know
The beauty they passed by.

RAYMOND KRESENSKY.

## "Single Minded and a Stranger to Fear"

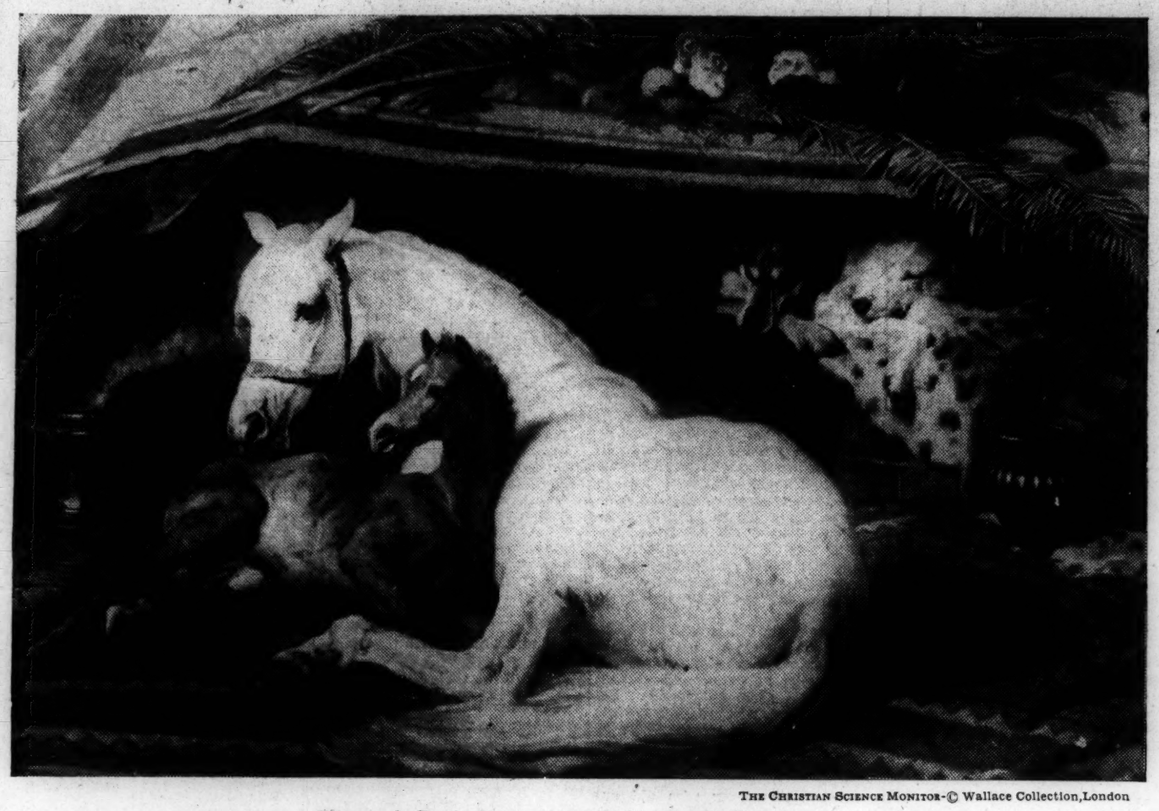
When the Queen of Scotland went from her native country to France at the age of six, there went with her four chosen daughters of noblemen, each nearly of her own age, who were thereafter to be her Lady servitors, and each bearing the name of Mary. The first was Mary Beton, a niece of the Cardinal; the second, Mary Fleming, the daughter of Lord Fleming; the third, Mary Livingstone, whose father, Lord Livingstone, was one of the custodians of the Queen; and the fourth, Mary Seton, daughter of Lord Seton. Of these the most learned was Mary Beton, the fairest was Mary Livingstone, the most dexterous with her fingers, Mary Seton, and the most lively and most excellent, Mary Fleming; and the Queen loved Mary Fleming the best.

With the Queen went also her nurse, Janet Sinclair, and her Lady Governess, Lady Fleming. . . .

The Queen studied with zeal and learnt easily and swiftly, and in her thirteenth year she recited at the Louvre before the King and the Queen an oration in the Latin tongue, wherein she defended the opinion contrary to that which was held by the vulgar, saying that it was seemly for women to be lettered, to practise the liberal arts, and to excel in them.

As she was in her sixteenth year, so she was throughout her life: single-minded and a stranger to fear; but rash at times in deed and imprudent in word; indifferent to ceremonious honour, but jealous of her estate royal; free in speech, pleasant and familiar, prompt to be avenged upon an enemy, and never forgetful of a friend, or unmindful of service rendered; a friend of courage in others, even in an enemy; and unable even in a friend to overlook or to palliate cowardice.

Impetuous she was, easily mollified, and sometimes easily persuaded; but once her purpose was determined, unyielding as a diamond—From "In My End Is My Beginning" (Mary Seton's Narrative), by MAURICE BARING.



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*The Arab Tent: From the Painting by E. H. Landseer.*

## The Little Town of Chicago

In the year 1838 the new town of Chicago had just turned from an Indian village into a thriving little place, and my uncle had written to my father urging him to join in the management of the new theater which was then being built there. As each fresh venture presented itself, my father's hopeful nature predicted immediate and successful results. He had scarcely finished the letter when he declared that our fortunes were made, so we turned our faces towards the setting sun. . . .

In a few days we steamed up the beautiful lakes of Erie, Huron and Michigan. The boat would stop sometimes for hours at one of the stations to take in wood, or a stray passenger, and then the Indians would paddle out to us in their canoes, offering their beadwork and moccasins for sale. Sometimes we would go ashore and walk on the beach, gathering pebbles, carnelians, and agates. I thought them of immense value, and kept my treasures for years afterwards. What a lovely trip it was as I remember it! Lake Huron at sunset is before me now—a purple sky melting into a golden horizon; rich green foliage on the banks; yellow sand with many-colored pebbles making the beach of the lake; the clear and glassy water; groups of Indians lolling on the banks . . . the hills dotted with their little villages of tents made of skins and painted canvas; blue smoke curling slowly up in the calm summer air; and all the bright colors reflected in the lake. I stood there as a boy, skimming flat stones over the surface of the water, and now as I write in the autumn of my life these once quiet shores are covered with busy cities; the furnaces glow with melted iron, the locomotive screams and whistles along the road where once the oxteams used to carry the mail, and corner lots and real-estate agents "fill the air." When we think that all these wonderful changes have taken place within the last fifty years, it is startling to speculate upon what the next half-century may bring about.

So day by day passes, till one night a light is espied in the distance, then another, and then many more dance and reflect themselves in the water. It is too late to go ashore, so we drop anchor. At sunrise we are all on deck looking at the haven of our destination. And there in the morning light, on the shores of Lake Michigan, stands the little town of Chicago, containing two thousand inhabitants. Aunt, uncle, and their children come to meet and welcome us. There is such a shaking of hands and a kiss all around, and "Why, how well you are looking!" and "Is that Charlie? How he has grown!" "Why, that's not Joe! Dear me, who'd have believed it?" And then we all laugh again and have another kiss.

The captain said he had enjoyed a splendid trip—such fun, such music and singing and dancing. "Well, good-bye all!" . . . Off we go ashore and walk through the busy little town, busy even then, people hurrying to and fro, frame buildings going up, broad sidewalks going down, new hotels, new churches, new theaters, everything new. Saw and hammer—saw! saw! bang! bang!—look out for the drays!—bright and muddy streets, gaudy-colored calicos, blue and red flannels and striped ticking hanging outside the dry-goods stores. — From "The Autobiography of Joseph Jefferson."

THE type of picture, such as Landseer's "The Arab Tent," readily gains admirers. "What a lovely little foal!" many will exclaim. "Look at those monkeys; aren't they sweet?" Little more can be said before the painting, save perhaps: "How real they look, and how their coats shine!" Indeed, catching an animal's coat was Landseer's métier apart from his rare gift of staging animal acts.

No doubt many will ask why these horses recline upon rugs, and how such a setting is accounted for. This is a typical Landseer plot, an excuse for painting the animals. In all probability, the scene is founded on the fact that animals do frequent the Arab tent in this manner. Nevertheless, the lighting does not suggest outdoor conditions, but indicates, rather, studio light. The picture appears to have been entitled: "Indian Tent, Mare and Foal," when first it was exhibited at the Royal Academy; the title being subsequently changed, probably because the mare was an Arab model for which the artist improvised an Arabian background in his studio.

Landseer was nothing of a colorist, but the scheme of light and shade in his pictures lent itself peculiarly to translation into black and white by engraving. By this means, and by the fact that his output was so great, an enormous number of reproductions of Landseer's pictures found their way into the homes of the people. Perhaps the most famous of his horse pictures was "Shoeing the Bay Mare," but he greatly excelled in dog and deer subjects. His interest in the latter was early aroused by a trip to Scotland, where he found life and scenery more to his taste than anywhere else and where, incidentally, he became acquainted with Sir Walter Scott.

It may be the fashion for the modernistic painter to despise such work as Landseer's; he may even be justified if he really understands the significance of certain phases of modernism. Nevertheless, Landseer was at least a brilliant draftsman. Whatever his standing as an artist today, he has produced work of iconographic importance which will have a lasting value. He drew and painted from earliest childhood under the encouraging guidance of his father, and achieved highest honors. Courted by society, he became a close friend of Queen Victoria; he was nominated president of the Royal Academy, though he declined to accept the honor; and he was awarded the coveted Gold Medal by an international jury at the Paris Exposition in 1855.

## *The Sheaves*

Where long the shadows of the wind had rolled,
Green wheat was yielding to the change assigned;
And as by some vast magic undivined
The world was turning slowly into gold.
Like nothing that was ever bought or sold
It waited there, the body and the mind;
And with a mighty meaning of a kind
That tells the more the more it is not told.
So in a land where all days are not fair,
Fair days went on till on another day
A thousand golden sheaves were lying there,
Shining and still, but not for long to stay—
As if a thousand girls with golden hair
Might rise from where they slept and go away.

—From "Collected Poems of EDWIN ARLINGTON ROBINSON."

## LA BENEVOLENCIA DE LOS HECHOS

Traducción del artículo sobre la Ciencia Cristiana publicado en inglés en esta página

¡QUIEN no ha visto al hombre que cree haber nacido bajo una mala estrella, que nunca ha tenido buena suerte, que no ha tenido éxito en cosa alguna que haya empezado! Tal hombre nos dirá quizá que es desgraciado, que mientras que fulano y mengano son los favoritos de la fortuna, él es la víctima de la mala suerte y del infortunio.

Hay una descripción en el bello lenguaje de la Biblia de un torbellino de viento en el lago de Genesaret, cuando Jesús y algunos de sus discípulos estaban aparentemente en peligro de naufragar, y es interesante notar que la palabra usada en la traducción inglesa del Evangelio de San Lucas es derivada de una antigua expresión francesa "jeu parti", o un juego de suerte.

Jesús estaba durmiendo en la barca, y leemos que los discípulos en su gran angustia se acercaron a él y le despertaron diciendo: "¡Maestro, Maestro, perecemos! Y él despertó, y reprendió al viento y a la furia del agua; y cesaron, y se siguió la calma. Entonces les dijo: ¿Dónde está vuestra fe?" (según la Versión Moderna de la Biblia). Jesús era capaz de dominar los elementos, porque sabía que su Padre, el Principio divino, está siempre presente; y disipó la discordia y el peligro aparentes por la aplicación inteligente de su entendimiento de la ley de Dios, demostrando a sus discípulos que no había razón para sus temores ni posibilidad de desastre en la realidad.

Este entendimiento de la ley y del orden benevolentes de Dios que Jesús demostró con tanta perfección, lo perdió el mundo gradualmente en su aplicación práctica, hasta que el juego de suerte parecía dominar de nuevo, y el antiguo mito clásico de las tres parcas dando ciegamente dádivas a los hombres—por lo general dádivas bien pobres—tal vez haya sido explicación tan buena del caos del mundo material como la clasificación científica de nuestros días de este universo como de una "aglomeración accidental de átomos".

En la plenitud del tiempo, sin embargo, resultando de un gran anhelo espiritual y por medio del estudio de las Escrituras, la voz de una mujer sonó, al principio debilmente, pero ganando cada vez más claridad y poder, proclamando que el mismo Principio divino que inspiró a Jesús está aquí en este momento para ser entendido como la única causa, el único creador, el Padre y la Madre de todo lo que existe en realidad, de todo lo que es bueno. Mary Baker Eddy, reduciendo su gran descubrimiento de las leyes de Dios, y de su aplicación, a una Ciencia práctica, llamó su revelación "Ciencia Cristiana", exponiendo en su libro de texto SCIENCE AND HEALTH WITH KEY TO THE SCRIPTURES (CIENCIA Y SALUD CON LA CLAVE DE LAS ESCRITURAS) sus enseñanzas a la vez nuevas y antiguas. En la página 552 de este libro escribe: "Las teorías mortales hacen amigos del pecado, de la enfermedad y de la muerte; mientras que los hechos científicos espirituales de la existencia no incluyen ningún miembro de este trío doloroso y fatal."

Estas declaraciones arrojan a "las tinieblas de afuera" todas las supersticiones que consideran al hombre y el universo como la pelota de la casualidad, o a la merced de la fortuna o de la suerte; porque no puede haber nada accidental en una creación emanando como idea perfecta de un Principio perfecto. Y en cuanto al átomo material—este desapareció tan completamente ante la comprensión firme que Mary Baker Eddy tenía de los hechos espirituales, que podía escribir (SCIENCE AND HEALTH, pág. 264): "El Espíritu y sus formaciones son las únicas realidades de la existencia. La materia desaparece bajo el microscopio del Espíritu."

Pero Mary Baker Eddy no sólo quitó la materia; y hay consuelo para los hombres en el entendimiento amaneciente de que los hechos de la existencia son amigos en lugar de ser enemigos terribles,—tales como el pecado, la enfermedad y la muerte. En la luz de la Ciencia Cristiana se encuentra que los grandes hechos de la existencia están por todas partes por ser espirituales, y que los hombres pueden a todos tiempos y bajo todas las circunstancias aprovecharse de estos hechos benevolentes. No existe en realidad infortunio, mala suerte ni ley contraria, puesto que toda la realidad es gobernada por el Amor divino.

Hace unos años que un Científico Cristiano tuvo ocasión especial de probar la benevolencia esencial de los hechos espirituales. Durante una temporada excepcionalmente fría el agua en las cañerías y en el depósito principal de su casa se heló. Bien preocupado, el Científico Cristiano se iba a la iglesia y estaba allí escuchando a la lección-sermon del culto del domingo, que se leía según el Libro Trimestral de la Ciencia Cristiana, cuando de pronto su atención fué atraída por este verso del capítulo 33 de Isaías: "Morará en las alturas; su guarida será en las fortificaciones de las peñas; su pan le es dado, su agua es segura." ¡Pero qué error tan grande es esta preocupación! comprendió de pronto. Los hechos de la existencia son benevolentes a los hombres, sus necesidades diarias son suplidas por el Amor divino, las aguas que se necesiten estarán aseguradas, el hielo no puede llegar a ser un enemigo, porque la ley de la armonía que es de Dios gobierna toda la realidad. Estos pensamientos se presentaron tan súbita y tan claramente en su mentalidad que el Científico Cristiano volvió a casa, seguro de que el problema estaba resuelto, a pesar de que la condición no ofrecía aspecto cambiado. Fué a su habitación para quitarse el abrigo, cuando oyó de repente un golpe terrible como si el techo se estuviera viniendo abajo. Escuchando, sintió un sonido alegre de agua que se estaba precipitando por cada cañería de la casa. Al investigar lo que había pasado se encontró que un bloque de hielo en el depósito principal se había desprendido permitiendo de esta manera que el agua corriera libremente; y la cosa más maravillosa era que no había cambio en la temperatura que pudiera explicar el súbito deshielo.

Tales ocurrencias benignas enseñan el camino a Dios, el Principio divino, el amigo del hombre, demostrando que en la existencia verdadera todo tiene su buen orden; porque de cierto que no hay poderes ni leyes antagónicos en el reino de lo real.

Información respecto a la literatura de la Ciencia Cristiana publicada en este idioma puede obtenerse dirigiéndose a la Casa Editorial de la Ciencia Cristiana (The Christian Science Publishing Society).

## Landscape in Autumn

Trees — everywhere trees, clothed in the glory of autumn. Roadways lined with golden-leaved maples, making a passageway of sunlight on a gray day. Groves of beech, silver-boled, slowly strewing the ground at their feet with rust and gold and copper. Oak shrubs in sober russet tunics, sumacs flaming along pasture fences, ash-trees in purple-brown, elms in saffron, rock-maples in scarlet,—what splendor of costume!

Violet haze dreams on the far hills, and the lake dreams in cool silver. Short sunburned grass spreads like a shaggy carpet over the low-rounded hillocks, and a great dark square of freshly-turned ground shows in the valley.

From a hilltop, what a colorful and varied panorama is stretched before one! Far away are ranged mountains, dim and amethystine; and nearer, hills in misty blue; and nearer still, hills darkly-wooded and mysterious; while close at hand are craggy slopes with glowing crowns, their sides scattered with gray boulders and dark juniper.

Harvesting is going forward in the fields and orchards. Great lumpy squashes, deep orange and moss-green, cabbages purple and pearly-white; crimson beets and amber corn, and apples, fragrant, scarlet, striped and russet, are all being gathered into baskets and sacks and wheelbarrows. The clacking sound of a cart is heard as it moves slowly along through an orchard, stopping here and there for more apples. A dog gallops after it, barking. Along the ploughed ground a man guides two horses; their harness jingles faintly as they turn at the end of a furrow.

Color all about—color: great clumps of russet bracken in the swampland, and the misty lavender of asters at the roadsides. Woodbine spreads its tattered tapestry over stone walls, holding up its dull blue berries on coral stems.

Truly one could find no more pleasant way to spend an October afternoon than to lie on the curly brown grass of a hilltop, and breathe the dry sweet air, fragrant with acorns and moldering leaves, with ripe apples, corn husks and bonfires, and watch the glorious pageantry of autumn.

## *Dawn Amid Scotch Firs*

The furtive lights that herald dawn
Are shimmering 'mid the steel blue firs;
A slow awakening wind half stirs
And the long branches breathe upon;
The east grows clearer—clearer—lo,
The day is born! A refluent flow
Of silver waves along each tree
For one brief moment dazzlingly

—WILLIAM SHARP. "POEMS."

## The Friendliness of Facts

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

MOST of us have met the man who feels that he was born under an unlucky star, that things have always gone against him, and that nothing he has touched has prospered. Such a one may say that he is unfortunate, that while so and so is fortune's favorite, he is the victim of chance and misfortune.

There is a description in the beautiful language of the Bible of a storm on Lake Gennesaret, when Jesus and some of his disciples were seemingly in jeopardy from drowning, and it is interesting to note that the word "jeopardy" used in Luke's Gospel is derived from the old French words *jeu parti*, or a game of chance.

Jesus was asleep in the boat, and we read that in their great fear the disciples came to him and awoke him saying, "Master, master, we perish. Then he arose, and rebuked the wind and the raging of the water: and they ceased, and there was a calm. And he said unto them, Where is your faith?" Jesus was able to command the elements because he knew that his Father, divine Principle, was ever present; and he dispelled apparent discord and danger by intelligently applying his understanding of the law of good, showing his students that there were no grounds for their fears, and no possibility of mischance in reality.

This understanding of God's benign law and order which Jesus so perfectly demonstrated, was gradually lost to the world in its practical application until the game of chance seemed to be again holding the floor, and the ancient classical myth of the three Fates blindly dealing out gifts —mostly very poor ones—to men, might have seemed just as good an explanation of the world's chaos as the latter day scientific classification of the universe as a "fortuitous concourse of atoms"!

In the fullness of time, however, by reason of her great spiritual yearning, and through study of the Scriptures, the voice of one woman was heard, at first faintly, but ever gaining in clearness and power, declaring that the same divine Principle which inspired Christ Jesus is here today, to be understood as the only cause, creator, Father and Mother of all that in reality exists, of all that is good. Mary Baker Eddy reduced to practical Science her great rediscovery of God's laws and the application thereof, calling her revelation "Christian Science," and setting forth in her textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" her new-old teachings. On page 552 of this book she writes, "Mortal theories make friends of sin, sickness, and death; whereas the spiritual scientific facts of existence include no member of this dolorous and fatal triad."

Such statements fling into outer darkness all the superstitions holding man and the universe to be the football of chance, at the mercy of fate or luck; for there can be nothing fortuitous about a creation emanating as perfect idea from perfect Principle. And as for the material atom, it disappeared so completely before Mrs. Eddy's steadfast grasp of spiritual facts that she could write (Science and Health, p. 264): "Spirit and its formations are the only realities of being. Matter disappears under the microscope of Spirit."

But Mrs. Eddy did not merely take away matter; and there is comfort for men in the dawning understanding that the facts of being are friends instead of dreadful enemies, such as are sin, disease, and death. In the light of Christian Science it is found that the great facts of being are everywhere because they are spiritual, and that men can at all times and in every predicament avail themselves of these friendly facts. No ill-luck, mischance, nor contrary law actually exists, since all reality is governed by divine Love.

Some years ago a Christian Scientist had special occasion to prove the essential friendliness of spiritual fact. During an unusually cold spell of weather the water in the pipes and main tank in the house all froze. It was with a somewhat troubled feeling that she went to a Christian Science church and there sat listening to the Sunday Lesson-Sermon being read from the *Christian Science Quarterly*, when suddenly her attention was arrested by this verse from the thirty-third chapter of Isaiah: "He shall dwell on high: his place of defence shall be the munitions of rocks: bread shall be given him; his waters shall be sure." Why, what a mistake, she realized, is this anxiety! The facts of being are friendly to men, their daily needs are met by divine Love, the waters they require are sure, the frost cannot become an enemy, for God's law of harmony governs all reality. These thoughts poured so clearly and quickly into her consciousness that when the Scientist returned home she felt the problem was solved, although the condition still appeared the same. She went to her room and was taking off her outdoor wraps when suddenly there was a tremendous bang as though the roof had fallen in. As she listened a joyful sound of water rushing into every pipe in the house met her ears. Upon investigation it was found that a block of ice in the main water tank had become dislodged, thus allowing the water to flow freely once more; and the wonderful thing was that there had been no rise in the temperature to account for the sudden melting of the ice.

Such kindly occurrences point the way to God, divine Principle, as man's friend, showing that in true being all is ordered aright; for, indeed, no antagonistic powers and laws exist in the realm of the real.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Spanish.]


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by MARY BAKER EDDY

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# FOUR BIG SIX MEMBERS MEET

## Iowa State Appears Stronger Than at End of Last Football Season

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

COLUMBIA, Mo., Oct. 5—Four members of the Big Six Conference engage in the first title contests of the football championship campaign this Saturday, while the other members meet outsiders. Iowa State, with two victories listed, faces Nebraska, which has yet to see action at Lincoln. Oklahoma invades Kansas and each displays a victory in a previous game.

Kansas State, with a win and a loss, visits Kansas Wesleyan at Salina, Kan., while Missouri, defeated in intersectional rivalry last week, receives another long-distance opponent, Texas, here.

Judging by the indications of its first two games, Iowa State may be stronger than it was at the end of last season when it lost a 23-to-0 decision to Nebraska in the big championship game. Coach G. F. Veenker had developed a splendid blocking combination at Ames, behind which Capt. R. J. Grefe '33, quarterback, E. M. Schafroth '34, halfback, and D. K. Theophilus '35, fullback, are making consistent gains, and long runs, and H. P. Templeton '34, end, is working into a clever pass attack. They defeated Simpson, 21 to 0, and Morningside, 32 to 0.

Nebraska's team, according to reports, will not be so heavy this season, and that is encouraging to Iowa State. The Cornhuskers have not had a game yet. Coach D. X. Bible, making Nebraska over from power to speed, may have a hard time matching the pace of the Cyclones.

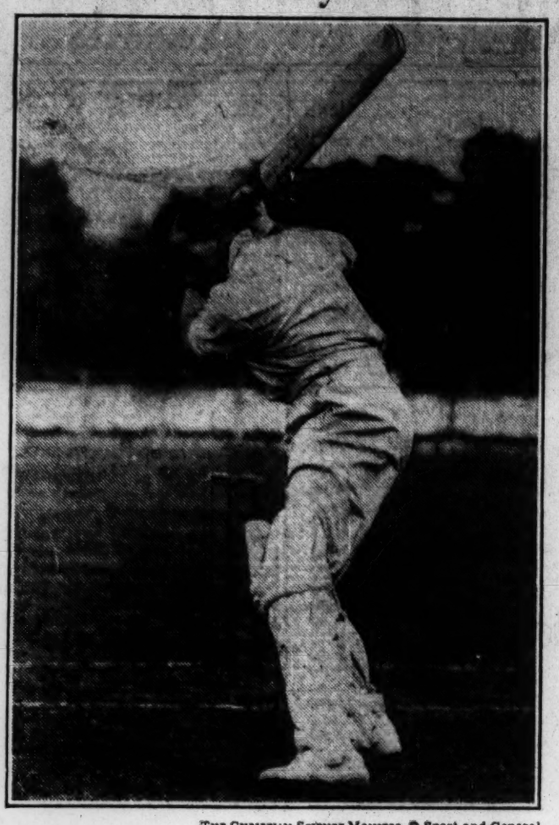
Kansas and Oklahoma may provide a close contest at Lawrence, Kan. The former won a game, 13 to 12, from Denver last Friday night, but failed to show the strength anticipated. The decision was earned by the after-point kicked by A. R. Stuck '34, right end. The Jayhawkers were deprived of the complete services of O. D. Beach '34, star 205-pound fullback; with Beach returned to the lineup, the team may show more scoring drive. Coach W. W. Hargiss and his boys lost a 10-to-0 contest to Oklahoma last year.

The Sooners, with a new coach, L. W. Hardage, fought through Tulsa for a 7-to-0 victory last week. R. L. Dunlap '34, quarterback, cut back through tackle for 11 yards, and then smashed three more for the touchdown and kicked the after-point.

Kansas State won its first battle, 26 to 0, against Wichita, but when it tackled the Big Ten co-champions, Purdue, last Saturday, found the task a little too difficult for so early in the season. The Manhattan boys lost, 29 to 13, but only after showing the Lafayette (Ind.) eleven some plain and fancy running and forward passing, with Douglas Russell '35, halfback, proving a versatile star. R. M. Graham '34, fullback, was the special mark of the Purdue defense, and did not show as brilliantly as expected, but was fully worthy of the attention he received. Emmet Breen '33, halfback, threw passes accurately.

Missouri revealed a stubborn defense that held Northwestern, Big Ten co-champion and favorite, scoreless for a half, but went down finally, 27 to 0. The Tigers face another formidable game here this week-end, as Texas is showing development. The Long Horns were defeated, 13 to 6, by Centenary last Saturday, but the week before gained a practice triumph, 26 to 0, over Daniel Baker College of Brownwood, Texas.

## *Leads Century Hitters*



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR-© Sport and General

HERBERT SUTCLIFFE, Yorkshire Cricketer.

# MICHIGAN MUST DEVELOP LINE

## Coach H. G. Kipke Has Fine Backfield Candidates This Fall

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Oct. 5—"With plenty of good backfield material available, the question of the gridiron success of the University of Michigan will depend upon the development of a new line from tackle to tackle," says Coach H. G. Kipke in sizing up his prospects. "If we can replace the five departed veterans in the center of the line with good men, we should have another good team."

Twelve lettermen returned as a nucleus, including six backs and six linemen. A hard schedule, opening with Michigan State as an opponent, is the greatest obstacle which Kipke has to face this season. The Wolverines won their first game 26 to 0.

The Michigan backfield should be better than last year with at least two promising sophomores in addition to the veterans. H. L. Newman '33, forward-passing quarterback, will be back with L. W. Westover '34, his understudy of last year also available. S. E. Fay '34, a halfback, and Capt. I. B. Williamson '33, an end, also are available to call signals in the huddle.

### Newman at Quarter

With Newman at quarter, Kipke will have a well-rounded backfield with Herman Everhardus '34 and Fay as the regular halfbacks from last year. Everhardus will punt and run, while Fay is a good blocking back. The fullback position probably will be filled by John Regeczi '35, a triple-threat sophomore, or R. D. Oliver '35, another newcomer. Oliver is the strongest defensive player of the two, while Regeczi stars on offensive. Other capable halfbacks include J. P. Heston '34, C. E. DeBaker '33, W. C. Renner '34 and Leonard Meldman '33.

Michigan should have two of the best ends of the Big Ten in Williamson and F. L. Petoskey '34, the regular flankers last season. Both are capable pass receivers and good on defense. Willis Ward '35, a star pass catcher and R. H. Cox '33 sub end last season are available with R. E. Miller '33, in reserve.

F. M. Wistert '34, who won recognition at tackle last year, is the best line prospect. There is little to choose between W. H. Hildebrand '35, T. D. Austin '35 and R. M. Damm '33 who will battle it out for the other regular tackle place.

### Center Well Fortified

Early season mishaps have hampered C. E. Cantrill '33, a letter guard from last year, while the early season guard posts probably will be filled by J. F. Kowalik '34 and A. S. Marcovsky '33, with H. E. Chapman '34, L. L. Frisk '33 and C. M. Savage '33 in reserve.

The center position is well fortified with C. J. Bernard '34 gaining some experience last year and Gerald Ford '35, promising sophomore, in reserve.

Michigan probably will rely on a passing attack and strong defense for its victories this year. Coach Kipke has an unusually large assortment of lateral and forward pass plays in process of development.

# *Sato Beats Vines In Straight Sets*

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 5 (AP)—Henry Ellsworth Vines Jr., United States and Wimbledon tennis champion, was defeated in straight sets by Jiro Sato, Japanese Davis Cup star, in an exhibition match at the California Tennis Club yesterday. The scores were 6—1, 6—3, 6—2.

The champion was badly off form and played listlessly. On the other hand, Sato, who defeated Vines in the recent Pacific Southwest tournament at Los Angeles, was at the top of his game.

Vines sails today on the first leg of an exhibition tour that will carry him to Honolulu, Japan and Australia.

Phil Neer and Ed Levy of San Francisco, who Sunday won the men's doubles championship in the Pacific coast tournament here, defeated Vines and Keith Gledhill, 7—5, 3—6, 6—4.

Sarah H. Palfrey of Brookline, Mass., Wightman Cup player, and Lester R. Stoefen, Los Angeles, divided a two-set match with Alice I. Marble, San Francisco, and Gerald Stratford of San Francisco. Miss Palfrey and Stoefen won the first set 6—3 but Miss Marble and Stratford took the next 6—4.

### FINANCIAL CONDITIONS FIGURED

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 5 (AP)—Connie Mack, of the Philadelphia Athletics, announced yesterday that no player at present with the club will be sold or traded to a major-league club. This policy, he said, holds for this winter and the season of 1933. When Mack announced last week that he had sold Al Simmons, "Mule" Haas and Jimmy Dykes to the Chicago Sox, he said he would make a further announcement at Shibe Park two days after the World Series ended. In stating his policy, the veteran manager also said that at the end of 1933, if he desires to make a trade or sell, no player will go to any of the first five clubs in the American League. Asked why he disposed of Simmons, Haas and Dykes, Mack said financial conditions "in a way" were a factor.

### MRS. WELSH SCORES AN 86

BARRINGTON, R. I., Oct. 5 (AP)—Mrs. John L. Welsh of Rhode Island led the field at the Rhode Island Country Club at the conclusion of the first day of play for the Endicott Cup. Her 45—41—86 was two strokes ahead of the best turned in by others in the field of 80 from Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island. Elizabeth Skinner of South Hadley, Mass., winner of the cup in '30 and '31, was 88, as was Grace English of Colonial Golf and Country Club, Lynnfield, Mass. Only six broke 90.

### McNAMARA-CROSSLEY LEAD

TORONTO, Oct. 5 (AP)—Reggie McNamara and his Toronto partner, Al Crossley, held a two-lap lead over the field in Toronto's six-day bicycle race at 10 p. m. last night. The leaders had covered 789 miles, eight laps with "Pell" Parrott and Horace Horder in second place, and Lew Elder and Freddie Zach in third, three laps behind the pace-setter.

# *Informal Rowing For the Trojans*

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 5—Crew will be introduced at the University of Southern California this year as an intramural sport. Under the Department of Physical Education, an informal campus rowing club, open to all registered students at Southern California, will be organized and facilities of the Long Beach course will be used.

Announcement of this policy was made recently by President R. B. von KleinSmid, who said that it was the hope of university authorities that such a plan may arouse student interest in the sport and provide preliminary training so that at an appropriate time when the expenditure could be justified the university might launch rowing as a major sport.

While Southern California students who take up rowing under the Department of Physical Education will not attempt to participate in organized intercollegiate competition, the university's rowing club will give them an opportunity to enjoy the sport under expert supervision and members may take part in eights, fours, doubles, single sculls and barge training.

With the assistance of Richard Supplee, a graduate student at Southern California and a former Pennsylvania oarsman, arrangements have been made with the recently organized Long Beach Rowing Club whereby members of the university's rowing club may have full privileges of the course and equipment at the Long Beach Rowing Stadium. As the Long Beach club has purchased many of the finest shells used by foreign Olympic teams this summer, splendid facilities are available for Trojan students who wish to take up rowing.

Considerable interest in crew racing in Southern California was aroused by the splendid exhibit of rowing during the Olympic Games and officials of the Trojan institution have since given careful consideration to the possibility of introducing it as a regular college sport.

Although it was considered unwise to undertake any expansion under present financial conditions, as crew is recognized as one of the most expensive of all college major sports, it is believed by university authorities that adopting the sport this year in the Trojan intramural program may develop student interest in it so that at some time in the future when the foundation has been laid and economic conditions are improved the university might adopt crew as a major sport with a reasonable expectation of success.

### SENATORS SEEK NEW MANAGER

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5 (AP)—Clark Griffith, owner of the Washington American League Baseball Club, announced last night that Walter Johnson would not be the manager of the team next season. Johnson, one of the best pitchers in the game before he laid aside his glove, has been manager of the Washington club since 1929. He managed Newark in the International Association in 1928 and became Washington's manager in 1929. Griffith said that he had not yet decided who would succeed Johnson. With the exception of the year at Newark, all Johnson's career has been spent with the Washington Club.

### MIDDLESEX WOMEN WIN

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

LONDON—In the first English women's intercounty athletic meeting, held here Sept. 17, Middlesex, with a score of 88 points, gained a victory over Surrey and Bedfordshire, the only other two competing counties. Some very keen racing was witnessed, and Middlesex, which had in its team Connie Mason, the world's one-mile walking record-holder, proved a little too strong for Surrey, which scored 74 points. Bedfordshire totaled eight points.

### JAFFEE TURNS PROFESSIONAL

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, Oct. 5—Irving Jaffee of New York, 1932 Olympic 5000 and 10,000-meter skating champion, is retiring from amateur ranks, he announced yesterday. He plans to compete as a professional this coming winter. Jaffee broke into the amateur spotlight in 1926 when he won the Silver Skates Derby in Central Park. Since then Jaffee has won more than 600 medals and trophies, he said.

# *Facts About Major League Ball Players—No. 100*

## GUY T. BUSH

Chicago Cubs, National League

Born in Aberdeen, Miss., Aug. 23, 1902. Six feet in height and weighs about 167 pounds. A right-handed batter and thrower. First played organized baseball with the Greenville club of Cotton States League in 1923. Chicago secured him same year when Cotton States League disbanded. Spent part of 1925 season with Wichita Falls of Texas League, on option. His major league record:

| | Pos. | Games | Won | Lost |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1924—Chicago, National League | P | 16 | 2 | 5 |
| 1925—Chicago, National League | P | 42 | 9 | 13 |
| 1926—Chicago, National League | P | 35 | 13 | 9 |
| 1927—Chicago, National League | P | 36 | 10 | 10 |
| 1928—Chicago, National League | P | 42 | 15 | 6 |
| 1929—Chicago, National League | P | 50 | 18 | 7 |
| 1930—Chicago, National League | P | 46 | 15 | 10 |
| 1931—Chicago, National League | P | 39 | 16 | 8 |

# SUTCLIFFE AT TOP OF LIST

## Yorkshire Batsman Scores 14 Centuries in 1932 Cricket Season

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

LONDON—Herbert Sutcliffe, the internationally famed Yorkshire batsman, for the second year in succession has finished at the head of the 1932 century makers in English first-class cricket. His total of 14 is the most he has ever scored during one season, and this aggregate is easily superior to that of any other player this year. Only J. B. Hobbs of Surrey, with 16 in 1925, has ever done better than this. In 1928 and 1931 the Yorkshireman scored 13 three-figure innings.

There is no doubt about Sutcliffe being the "star" batsman of the English season, for, in addition to topping the century maker's list, he finished in first place in the first-class batting table with an average of 74.18, and his 313 for Yorkshire against Essex at Leyton in June was easily the highest score of the season.

The number of players who reached three figures was 101, and between them they obtained 246 centuries. The best season ever known for centuries was 1928, when 138 batsmen put up 414 innings of 100 runs or over.

The nearest approach to Sutcliffe's 14 centuries was L. E. G. Ames' 9. Ames is one of the few wicket-keepers who can perform really well with the bat and Kent would have been in a very bad way if it had not been for the consistently good batting of this extremely popular player. He is the first wicket-keeper ever to score a century in a test match in this country. This he did against New Zealand at Lord's Ground last year.

Ernest Tyldesley of Lancashire is once again well up in the list and, although considered in the "veteran" stage—he is 43—he is still a source of great strength to the Lancastrians. He has played for England against Australia, and South Africa both at home and abroad. His highest score this season, the 225 not out for Lancashire against Worcestershire at Worcester is 31 short of his highest score ever, at Manchester against Warwickshire in 1930.

One young player who did extremely well this season was W. W. Keeton, of Nottinghamshire. He first gained his county cap last year and scored two centuries in the county championship tourney. This year he collected 7. He is a stylish batsman with a good defense and is now the opening batsman for his county.

Others well placed are Maurice Leyland, Yorkshire left-handed "all-rounder," J. W. Hearne and E. H. Hendren, two distinguished Middlesex veterans who have done such yeoman service for the metroplitan county. On five occasions the former has scored 1000 runs and taken 100 wickets in a single season. The following list shows the essential details of the three-figure innings played by those cricketers who made 5 or more in first-class cricket in the present year:

*Herbert Sutcliffe (14)—313 not out for Yorkshire vs. Essex at Leyton; 270 for Yorkshire vs. Sussex at Leeds; 104 for Yorkshire vs. Essex at Scarborough; 182 for Yorkshire vs. Derbyshire at Leeds; 153 not out for Yorkshire vs. Warwickshire at Hull; 136 for Yorkshire vs. Somersetshire at Sheffield; 135 for Yorkshire vs. Lancashire at Manchester; 132 for Yorkshire vs. Gloucestershire at Bradford; 122 not out for Yorkshire vs. Sussex at Hove; 112 for Yorkshire vs. Hampshire at Bournemouth; 110 for North vs. South at Manchester; 109 for Yorkshire vs. Warwickshire at Birmingham; 106 for H. D. G. Leveson-Gower's XI vs. Indians at Scarborough; 104 not out for Yorkshire vs. Hampshire at Leeds.

*L. E. G. Ames (9)—180 for Kent vs. Hampshire at Dover; 149 for Kent vs. Northamptonshire at Tunbridge Wells; 133 for Kent vs. Sussex at Hastings; 130 not out for Kent vs. Middlesex at Tunbridge Wells; 130 for Kent vs. Glamorganshire at Canterbury; 120 for Kent vs. Surrey at Blackheath; 105 not out for An England XI vs. Indians at Folkestone; 105 for Marylebone Cricket Club's Australian Team vs. Rest of England at Folkestone; 101 for Kent vs. Worcestershire at Dover.

Ernest Tyldesley (8)—225 not out for Lancashire vs. Worcestershire at Worcester; 196 for Lancashire vs. Indians at Manchester; 160 for Lancashire vs. Warwickshire at Birmingham; 134 for Lancashire vs. Derbyshire at Buxton; 124 for Lancashire vs. Oxford University at Oxford; 122 not out for Lancashire vs. Hampshire at Manchester; 106 for Lancashire vs. Nottinghamshire at Manchester; 100 for Lancashire vs. Middlesex at Manchester.

*W. R. Hammond (7)—264 for Gloucestershire vs. Lancashire at Liverpool; 164 for Gloucestershire vs. Lancashire at Cheltenham; 147 for Gloucestershire vs. Yorkshire at Bradford; 136 for Gloucestershire vs. Kent at Canterbury; 130 for South vs. North at Manchester; 119 for Gloucestershire vs. Nottinghamshire at Nottingham; 113 for Gloucestershire vs. Middlesex at Lord's.

W. W. Keeton (7)—242 for Nottinghamshire vs. Glamorganshire at Nottingham; 200 not out for Nottinghamshire vs. Cambridge University at Cambridge; 142 for Nottinghamshire vs. Sussex at Nottingham; 141 for Nottinghamshire vs. Essex at Ilkeston; 126 for Nottinghamshire vs. Worcestershire at Nottingham; 118 for Nottinghamshire vs. Derbyshire at Ilkeston; 108 for Nottinghamshire vs. Derbyshire at Nottingham.

*Maurice Leyland (6)—189 for Yorkshire vs. Middlesex at Sheffield; 166 for Yorkshire vs. Leicestershire at Bradford; 153 for Yorkshire vs. Hampshire at Bournemouth; 153 for Yorkshire vs. Leicestershire at Leicester; 113 for Yorkshire vs. Derbyshire at Leeds; 105 for Champion County vs. The Rest of England at The Oval.

J. W. Hearne (6)—176 for Middlesex vs. Glamorganshire at Lord's; 158 for Middlesex vs. Leicestershire at Lord's; 143 not out for Middlesex vs. Lancashire at Lord's; 131 for Middlesex vs. Kent at Tunbridge Wells; 125 for Middlesex vs. Hampshire at Southampton; 106 for Middlesex vs. Derbyshire at Derby.

E. H. Hendren (5)—194 not out for The Players vs. The Gentlemen at The Oval; 145 for Middlesex vs. Surrey at The Oval; 144 for Middlesex vs. Leicestershire at Lord's; 133 for Middlesex vs. Yorkshire at Sheffield; 119 for Middlesex vs. Derbyshire at Derby.

N. F. Armstrong (5)—183 not out for Leicestershire vs. Middlesex at Lord's; 152 not out for Leicestershire vs. Northamptonshire at Leicester; 117 for Leicestershire vs. Derby at Ashby-de-la-Zouch; 115 for Leicestershire vs. Kent at Maidstone; 113 for Leicestershire vs. Derbyshire at Chesterfield.

*Edward Paynter (5)—159 for Lancashire vs. Kent at Manchester; 153 for Lancashire vs. Indians at Liverpool; 152 for Lancashire vs. Yorkshire at Bradford; 148 for Lancashire vs. Middlesex at Manchester; 103 for Lancashire vs. Gloucestershire at Cheltenham.

Willie Walker (5)—117 for Nottinghamshire vs. Northamptonshire at Nottingham; 115 not out for Nottinghamshire vs. Worcestershire at Nottingham; 114 for Nottinghamshire vs. Leicestershire at Nottingham; 103 for Nottinghamshire vs. Somersetshire at Nottingham; 101 for Nottinghamshire vs. Northamptonshire at Kettering.

*Member of M. C. C. Australian team.

### HARVARD LIGHTWEIGHT TEAM

Harvard will have a 156-pound football team this fall. The committee on the regulation of athletic sports has approved the organization of the lightweights and practice is expected to start Oct. 24. Henry M. Myerson '33, varsity guard last year, will coach the team. A game with Yale probably will be played Nov. 11 at Harvard.

# *Worthing Drawn Against Brighton*

*By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau*

LONDON, Oct. 5—Today's announcement of the pairings for the second round of the qualifying competition for the famous Football Association Challenge Cup gives a certain club named Worthing abundant reason to believe its journey's end is already in sight. Worthing is an amateur side and a good one, too, but it can't seriously hope for victory on Oct. 15 against Brighton and Hove Albion, well-known professional club, operating normally in the southern section of the third division of the English League.

Brighton feels impelled to do this Triton-among-the-minnows business because its management last season forgot to claim the usual cuptie exemption until the competition proper, at which stage the league clubs enter the fray and deal with the survivors of the preliminary rounds. Brighton is not the first club to make such an error of omission, but it is the first that has ever decided to rectify it by playing right through the whole cup tour.

The Brightonians started off on their long road to the final Saturday by beating a neighbor, Shoreham, 12 goals to 0 in the first qualifying round (Southern and Southwestern divisions). The professionals coasted comfortably through the game and gave the impression that they could have obtained a cricket score if they really got busy.

The success of Brighton's policy from the financial viewpoint depends on the way things work out in the competition proper. Matches then may produce big gate money, but until this stage Brighton will find the cuptie receipts swamped by compensation money paid to clubs for rearrangement of League fixtures. And it might be argued their prospects of success in the league are not improved by protracted distraction.

England's prospects for the international tournament later in the season is being heavily discussed this week in the light of a rather unimpressive display by the English League representatives against those of the Irish League at Belfast Saturday. It is true history repeated itself and the visitors with a score of 5 goals to 2 gained the thirtieth victory in 34 such games, but the winners didn't convince the critics and it is felt that alterations have to be made in the side before it takes to the field as "England."

The Irishmen scored first—through their rack marksman, Joseph Bambrick—and soon afterward came very near adding a second goal. But their opponents were not rattled by the unexpected trend of events, and the score at halftime was 3-to-1 in the Englishmen's favor. The English League side, a rather experimental affair, did not appear well balanced and it lacked cohesion, and it was the individual artistry of the players that carried it safely through a not particularly difficult job.

| ENGLISH LEAGUE | IRISH LEAGUE |
|---|---|
| Wood, lw | rw, McPherson |
| Pickering, il | ir, Ravine |
| Brown, c | c, Bambrick |
| Hine, ir | il, Devan |
| Worrall, rw | lw, Kelly |
| Weaver, lhb | rhb, Mitchell |
| Odown, ch | chb, Jones |
| Stoker, rhb | lhb, Harkin |
| Blenkinsop, lb | rb, McClure |
| Cooper, rb | lb, J. H. Mitchell |
| Moss, g | g, Breen |

Score—English 5, Irish 2. Scorers—Brown 3, Worrall, Wood for English League; Bambrick and Devan for Irish. Time—Two 40-m. periods.

## MINE SWEEPER OPENS SANTOS TO SHIPPING

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil, Oct. 5 (AP)—Federal marines entered the port of Santos yesterday and occupied Fort Titaipu while the cruiser Bahia removed 20 mines from the harbor entrance, planted there while the Federal Government enforced a blockade during the recent São Paulo rebellion.

Commerce at the port of São Paulo was functioning normally but the federal police forbade loitering in the city streets. The Government has released most of the political prisoners detained for investigation of their connection with the rebellion, but leaders of the São Paulo movement remained in custody.

### QUEBEC MINE WORKERS

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

MONTREAL—During the last year there were 13,195 men employed in the mines of Quebec Province, which is only 500 less than the previous year. Of the number employed, 4432 worked in the mines and 8763 in the quarries, according to reports from 417 operators, representing 68 mines and 249 quarries.

### FRANCES WILLIAMS WINS MEDAL

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 5—Frances Williams of Allentown and the Lehigh Country Club, yesterday won the qualifying medal and also established a new low-score tournament record in the Bertheilyn Cup golf event over the Huntingdon Valley Country Club course. Miss Williams, daughter of Henry E. Williams, Lehigh Valley C. C. professional, turned in a card of 77, three strokes below the old tournament record made by Mrs. Dorothy Campbell Hurd in 1929 and also equaled last year by Mrs. Edwin H. Vare Jr. of Overbrook. Women's par for the Huntingdon Valley course is 74. Miss Williams went out in 39 and returned in 38. Mrs. Vare shot a brilliant 37 on her home journey, but her outward nine of 43 gave her an 80.

### RANGERS AT LAKE PLACID

NEW YORK, Oct. 5 (AP)—The New York Rangers of the National Hockey League yesterday announced the selection of Olympic Arena, Lake Placid, N. Y., as their training site for the coming ice campaign. The Springfield, Mass., Indians of the Canadian-American League, farm team of the Rangers, will train at Lake Placid with the New York outfit. The players have been ordered to report at the Adirondack resort Oct. 20.

### NEWTON POLICE WIN AT GOLF

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

WEST NEWTON, Mass., Oct. 5—A golf team representing the Newton police met and defeated a group from Worcester's police force at the Brae-Burn Country Club yesterday by 17½ to 12½. This was a return match. Worcester's police won the first match by four points, but Newton's five-point margin yesterday gave the championship to the local force by a single point.

### AZTECAS BEAT CHATTANOOGA

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 5—Before a record Mexican crowd, the Aztecas, local baseball team, took the measure of the visiting Chattanooga Club, Southern Association champions in the United States, by the score of 9 to 4, here yesterday.

### HOCKEY LEAGUE FORMED

MONTREAL, Oct. 5 (By Canadian Press)—With Montreal, Hull, Three Rivers and Quebec as members, the Eastern Canada Hockey League was formed yesterday.

### PRINCETON ELECTS BONTHRON

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 5 (AP)—William R. Bonthron '34 of Detroit, has been elected to captain Princeton's cross country team this season.

# ENTERPRISES

## Petrified Forest Revealed

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

Santa Rosa, Calif.

A MOUNTAIN ranch which originally consisted of little more than a rude cabin, scraggy orchard and rocky slopes has been transformed by a woman's energy into one of the wonder spots of the Pacific coast—a petrified forest said to exceed in size and perfection the famous petrified forest of Arizona.

A native of Ohio and a new resident from the East, some 15 years ago Mrs. Ollie Brockee found herself in possession of the ranch, with a slender capital, a young son, and a $12,000 mortgage to pay off. As a farming venture, the ranch already had proved a "white elephant." Still, she was not willing to give up.

The original owner, who had partly unearthed on the property a few specimens of petrified trees, had charged those who cared to view them a small admission fee. Although 40 years had passed since the pioneer settler had made his find and the trees had attracted scarcely more than local interest, Mrs. Brockee resolved to continue the work of her predecessor.

### With Pick and Shovel

The fallen forest giants were deeply buried, the trunks dipping sharply downward, and only a foot or two of the tops protruding from the soil. To uncover even one of the trees would require, she realized, weeks of toil. Nevertheless, with pick, shovel and wheelbarrow—the implements of the excavator—Mrs. Brockee began. From 15 to 20 feet of soil covered the fallen giants. Tons of earth had to be removed. Much of the digging, moreover, was in vain; for the protruding top of a tree did not always mean that an intact specimen lay beneath the soil.

Gradually, however, Mrs. Brockee's work began to "make a showing." Word of her courageous undertaking spread, and soon visitors were coming to the ranch, glad to pay the small admission fee asked, and so she was enabled to buy groceries and continue the work.

There arrived the red-letter day when the University of California became interested, and learned men from the university visited the ranch, noting the results attained and helping with their advice. With this increased recognition, more visitors flocked to the scene, in time making it possible for Mrs. Brockee to hire manual help and confine her activities to the task of direction and management.

### The Past Speaks

Half of the proceeds she used for living expenses; the other half went for excavating. More and more of the trees were uncovered. More trees brought more visitors, and soon there was no need to worry about the mortgage. Under the stubborn subsoil of the ranch, she had found a snug fortune. And what a compelling story her work had revealed!

Prehistoric redwood trees, 12 feet in diameter and 125 feet in length, estimated to have been buried 6,000,000 years ago and converted into stone, æons ago, lie in two tiers, in an area one mile long a quarter of a mile wide. All of the trees are prostrate and point southward, indicating that a tremendous earthquake shook them down, a quake followed by a devastating fall of ash and flow of lava from Mt. St. Helena, a sinister-browed volcanic peak, now inactive, five miles to the north, rising into the sky nearly 5000 feet above the Pacific.

The ash, almost pure silica, covered the fallen trees many feet deep. The trees, being "green," did not decay. Redwoods have no resin; therefore they did not burn. So the rains came and silicates formed from the ash seeped into the ground, permeating every cell and rotting out the wood, in time leaving a stone "tree."

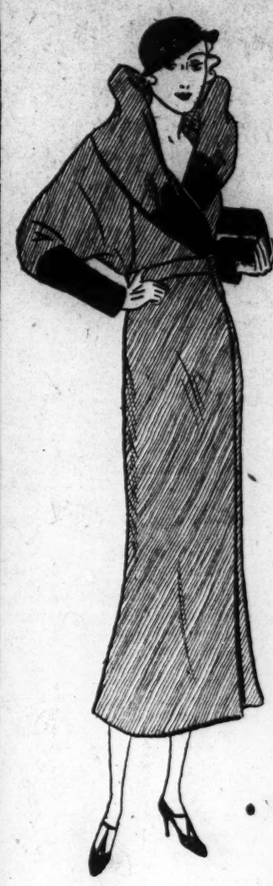
### Park and Museum

The area in which the stone forest is located has been transformed into a park, with an entrance gate and winding, shady paths which lead from tree wonder to tree wonder, and so back to the ranch lodge. The lodge is part home, part museum, in which are exhibited many fossil specimens which have been unearthed during the work of excavating. Excavation is still going on at the ranch.

The trees—splendid specimens of petrification, in which the transmutation from wood to stone has been so perfect that the texture and fiber of the original wood has been preserved—are awe-inspiring, and a tour of the park suggests a "Tree Pompeii." A visit to this valley of toppled forest monarchs is made further impressive by the living generation of trees which clothe the slopes around them.

The petrified trees include, among many others, the "Queen," discovered in 1873, which is 80 feet long by 12 feet in diameter; the "Monarch," 126 feet long and 8 feet in diameter—known as the most perfect specimen of petrified tree in the world; the "Giant," 56 feet long by 8 feet in diameter; and the "Pine," in reality a redwood, discovered in 1871.

The "Monarch is known also as the "tunnel tree," due to the fact that it was necessary to tunnel deeply into a hillside to uncover it. The "Queen" is broken in several places, but the pieces retain their relative positions, except where in one place a sprouting oak has forced its way through, and attained considerable size.



ONE OF THE POPULAR FUR-LESS COATS

Made of Amber Tweed and Accented With Soleil Felted Fabric, in Rich Brown.

This coat gains its interest from its contrasts of tones and textures. Its warm interlining adapts it to sports, town, college and travel wear.

## Unusual Belts

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

New York

To those who wear belts especially well as a matter of proportion, height and weight, it is announced that the belted line is important in relation to jacket styles, the tunic, and both formal and informal dresses. The old-time strap with a harness buckle is no longer regarded as a belt, however, since designers of note have taken pains to invest this accessory with seriously considered style interest.

Such styling introduces for tailored clothes narrow belts, to be sure, but closed in such a manner as to excite keen interest at sight by their use of cord, tubing, rope-twists of soft leathers, or oddly braided felts and leathers, used separately and in combination.

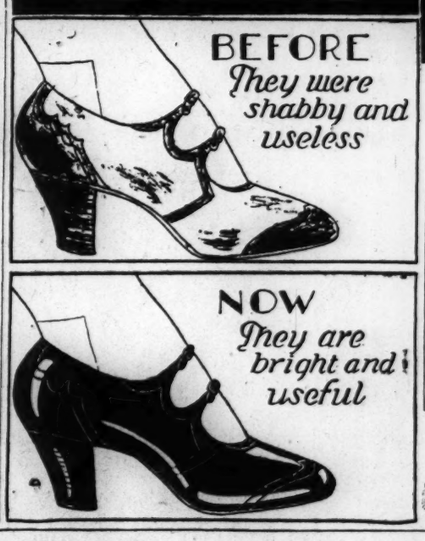
The beauty of the composition of these belts is bringing them forward as the finishing touch not only in the sports and sports-town fields, but as formal costume details which find the buckle reinstalled as a matter of selective taste, in silver, copper, brass and nickel. Silver and gilt and also silver and copper are utilized as metal contrasts which heighten brilliant or subdued color in effects decidedly new.

One function of belts of such novelty and crafts appeal is to lift an otherwise plain suit, perhaps lacking individuality or style interest, into a new classification by the exercise of selective ability in the matter of color and texture. The cost is not prohibitive in any case. One of the most striking achievements, a belt combining a firm white satin with black soleil-felt, to which is added a long oval nickel buckle, a specialty of the designer—and to be found in the smartest shops only—was priced at $3.50. This original and beautiful belt is not of the practical sports but spectator sports or sports-town grouping, obviously.

Many of the new styles of this order can be found for less, in fact for $1 or $1.50. One discovers belts that completely transform a costume. Especially is this true of the clever soft kid belts which work out a decorative loop and button in lieu of a buckle, a type sponsored by internationally famous designers and which will be frequently seen as an important contribution to the success of tailored woolen dresses, in brown, beige or tan, dark red, both dark and intermediate greens, and black.


Cape Cod
Wild Beach Plum Jelly
With the tang of the dunes and the pines and the sea. Two sizes. By the dozen or half dozen. Sample glass 35 cents postpaid.
The Bayberry Candle Place
NORTH TRURO, MASS.

Easy to Change Light Shoes to Black
Don't throw away your old tan and light colored leather shoes. Renovate them with Whittemore's Lightning Black Dye, and they will give you long and useful service as black shoes.
Lightning Dye is easily applied with a dauber which is included with every bottle. It gives a permanent jet black finish that may be polished with Whittemore's Oil Paste.
WHITTEMORE BROS. CORP
CAMBRIDGE, MASS.



LAURA: I just have to pour this soap in to get any suds at all
ANNE: Why I get suds for all my dinner dishes from about a teaspoonful of LUX!
LAURA: I didn't know LUX was so inexpensive
ANNE: My dear—less than one cent a day for all your dishes, and beauty care for your hands, besides!
SOAP
LUX for Dishes

# WOMEN'S ENTERPRISES AND FASHIONS

## Working to Build a Nation

WOMEN OF THE BALTIC—1, FINLAND

By PHYLLIS LOVELL

*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

Helsingfors, Fin.

"SISU," the experienced traveler repeated. "That is what you will find in Finland. Sisu! You will understand."

He had leaned his arms confidently on the rail of the small steamer, nodding to where, across the ice-laden harbor, the low, sand-colored buildings of Finland's capital stood squarely in the gray light of the late afternoon.

Helsinki (Helsingfors) looks low and sand-colored from the harbor. Once there, however, one finds the town to be a jumble of old and new: squat yellow buildings dating from the days of the Swedish and Russian occupations; buildings which evidence the most modern of Dutch and German architecture; and towering above them the new world skyscraper of the Hotel Torni.

From the summit of the skyscraper, the view spreads across the town—south to where the first islands of the Baltic Archipelago lie darkly in a sea of ice; north to the mysterious twilight of Lapland and the arctic; east to the long line of the Russian frontier; around the town itself, where the jagged edges of frozen inlets from the sea shine silver among the clustered roofs and spires.

**A National Culture**

"Sisu," the experienced traveler had said again, as the handful of voyagers, straggling down the gangway, had stumbled across the cobbles of the quay to the Customs House. "Don't forget!"

But the visitor to Finland does not forget. Finland is a nation struggling towards self-expression. "Sisu" is the word which best expresses the nature of this struggle, the strong, unswerving purpose to establish individual existence, to drive out all language but the Finnish language, to raise up a culture which is purely national.

To the woman of Finland (Suomi, as she likes to call it) this desire for nationalism is fundamental. In her face and bearing she expresses the nature of her desire—the steadfastness of purpose and constancy which, undeterred, will have its way.

Finland's woman looks back over 700 years of foreign domination. The peaceful, cultural domination of Sweden, dating from the days when, in the twelfth century, King Eric landed his Crusade; the subsequent turbulent years of Russian domination; the final liberation in 1918. And she declares for freedom and individuality—cost what it may.

She possesses the parliamentary vote, having won it without agitation in the days when, after seven years of severest anti-Russian conflict, the new Finnish Constitution was established in 1905.

**Feminism Merged in Patriotism**

In Finland today the traveler hears remarkably little of so-called "feminist" propaganda. True enough, Finland's women agitated for the passage of the new marriage law, which, carried in 1929, placed upon husband and wife alike the rights and responsibilities of guardianship in the case of children; separated their property; gave to the wife the right to control her own earnings; raised the status of the homekeeper to that of direct contributor to the maintenance of the family. True enough, also, women are at the moment urging upon a not unfriendly Diet the necessity for the establishment of a body of women police. But, taken as a whole, women's interest in Finland is less keenly directed toward feminism than toward the general building up of the young nation, in which building women's "point of view" is accepted as a necessary matter of course.

To this unbiased outlook, national economic arrangements have contributed to a large extent. Finland's women have never—until recent world conditions forced it, in a measure, upon them—known any serious struggle for economic equality with men.

Their civil service renders equal pay for equal work, although women have not attained the highest civil posts, except in rare cases such as that of Miss Miina Sillanpää, who held for more than a year the position of Minister of Social Affairs.

**Many Doors Are Open**

No legal barrier closes the way to women in the choice of work, save the work of the church and of the military, together with a few minor occupations, such as the loading of vessels in the harbor; and they are found working as tram conductors, as builders' laborers, as street cleaners, as participators in every business undertaking and in every profession.

There are such women as Kommerzienrat Hanna Parviainen, who manages the large sawmills at Jyväskylä; and Miss Fanny Bonn, assistant manager of the Kemi Timber Company; and Miss Heiny-Bergbom, the first of the four women factory inspectors; and Miss Lyyli Lukander, the first woman judge.

There are women architects, doctors and chemical engineers, and a great army of women bank officials, of whom at least six hold positions as managers of savings banks, while two others, Miss Myriam Ekholm and Miss Lydia Helin, occupy, one the post of second in command of the statistical department of Finland's National Bank, the other, the position of Kamrer, or superintendent, in Kansallis-Osake Bank in Helsinki.

But in the present stage of national development, it cannot be said that the main interest of Finland's women is either professional or commercial. Nor is it, to any degree, international.

Finland's women, like Finland's men, are engrossed, and absorbingly engrossed, in solving the internal political difficulties of their own country; in determining how far the cultural influence of the Swedish-speaking minority shall be tolerated; how fast the establishment of Finnish national independence can be pressed forward; how stoutly, and with what effect the bulwarks against Russian influences can be reared and defended.

**Women's Organizations**

All up and down the country stretches a network of skillfully directed organizations of women. The Finnish and Swedish-speaking Martha Associations — numbering, between them, some 97,000 members—throw their influence into the education of both rural and towns women in matters intellectual and domestic.

Seventy thousand women of the Lotta Svärd, clad in the sarka, or gray homespun uniform, carry out the duties of auxiliary to the Civil Guard, organizing field-kitchens for use in the periodical maneuvers, undertaking the work of camp sanitation, of camp sewing, of general administration.

The women of the Soldat-Hem care for the needs of the regular military. Girl Scouts—more than 7000 of them—work from the busy, populous South, away to the land which lies beyond the Arctic Circle. Countless associations ardently press forward the work of education, and more education.

In Finland, all roads lead to the same goal. Seven hundred years of foreign domination, and the Finnish "Sisu" unconquered.

The woman of the nation turns her face to the future. "At last," she cries, "my people are masters of themselves; at last my country is free!"

With steady purpose, she steps forward.

[There are four articles in this series on Women of the Baltic Countries. They are appearing on Wednesdays.]

By Permission of Suomen-Matkat to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Women Conductors on the City Street Cars, or Trams, in Helsingfors, Finland.

## Weaves for Autumn

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

London

IN THE new autumn fabrics shown in London, the weaving shows a trend toward cord effects. This is not very marked in some of the light-weight dress materials, but becomes pronounced in the heavy-weight cloths, though they may be very soft and supple. A new style of basket-weave is most attractive, and coarse hopsack is a good line for a topcoat. Bouclés, too, are popular, specially in the type amusingly called by one Paris firm "ants-on-the-hill." In all these materials plain dyes prevail, though a few fabrics composed of wool and angora yarn show a faint white hair on the surface. Even in country tweeds, color mixtures are not favored.

Crêpe côtelé is a Romaine with a cord effect made in two weights, one for the dress and a heavier one for the coat. A new feature in a very finely woven crêpe is a tiny gold metal disk woven in between the threads, which gives a most unusual effect. Djalap crêpe is a Rodier novelty for dress purposes made in plain, spot or stripe patterns. In both the spot and stripe designs the pattern is rather widely spaced, and the stripe is diagonal. Another smart fabric from the same house is "stryle," a fine dress woolen in straight rib effect. A coat-weight cloth to match is offered in a broader rib design.

The new basket-weave is most attractive in a coating called "Chevrana," which in design reminds one of old chinaware. The dress material to go with it shows the pattern in a much finer weave. "Kasma Blaz," another coating, has a diagonal thread in the weave. A style that is new and most pleasing for topcoats is a coarse hopsack, with a mesh about one-eighth of an inch wide. In design it recalls the straw hats of the past summer. This cloth is suitable for either town or country wear.

This season's tweeds are plain, there are very few color mixtures, and the surface is rough, after the style of a Harris tweed, though very soft in texture. A charming range of rough cheviots is to be had in a variety of shades of beaver from a light tone to a deep one. Another tweed has a broken-check weave, and a saxony with a slight diagonal line has a color reverse, such as brown with a green reverse. A cheviot with a broken-diagonal weave has a stripe reverse and, to go with this cloth for dress purposes, there is a light-weight fabric in a stripe to match. A French hopsack in black has a Roman stripe reverse in black, gray, yellow and red, and a dress material in the same variety of colors. With these fancy cloths may be mentioned the two-color, broken-check tweeds, in blue and white, beaver and white and so on. These checks have a plain-colored cheviot made to match in the dark tone.

The two newest shades in this autumn's fabrics are beaver and a deep china-blue. There is something about this latter tone that just removes it from the indigo shade. Other good sellers are green and deep currant-red. With beaver and china-blue a large variety of contrasting colors can be worn, and this no doubt will make them popular later in the season.

## Neat as a Pin!

To keep the seams of one's hose straight when putting them on, mark the center front with a few stitches of embroidery or colored thread. If these markings are put in when the hose are new, the center crease is easily discernible.

When the finger-ends of gloves are showing wear an excellent way of mending them is to turn the gloves wrong-side-out and stitch around the end in a seam taking up the worn part. Be sure to have the beginning and ending of the stitching join perfectly with a side seam of the finger. Trim away any surplus material.

Schiaparelli has always her own materials. Just now she is making evening dresses from two new jerseys, "jerselsa," which the layman might mistake for satin; and "jerserell," a ribbed fabric with a mat surface. She makes quilted evening jackets and gilets from a new ribbon in a harlequin design. She is fond of frilled ribbons and uses them to outline décolleté necklines, to edge the skirts of evening frocks, and for frilled scarfs.

* * *

Fur capes of varied lengths are extremely smart. Short-haired fur is favored, and so is the longer cape which reaches below the waistline and has a decided back-dip. Brown is a favored shade for these capes which top in a chic fashion woolen frocks of dull green and rust.

## A Nine-Piece Wardrobe

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

London

SARAH-JANE, a young London dress designer, has planned an ingenious outfit which enables a busy woman to choose her autumn wardrobe in less than an hour and without having to hurry from place to place.

This nine-piece outfit, which provides for country as well as for town, for morning and for afternoon, is made up as follows:

(1) Topcoat, (2) woolen dress, (3) skirt, (4) shirt blouse, (5) woolen jumper (hand knitted or of some light-weight fabric), (6) afternoon dress, (7) morning hat, (8) afternoon hat (9) handbag.

By the time the Busy Woman has walked down the room in the eighteenth century house in Davies Street, and has turned round to look for a comfortable chair, Sarah-Jane's quick eye has appraised her prospective client's figure and coloring. After a short consultation this designer disappears and presently comes back with sketches and patterns, and followed by an assistant bearing rolls of cloth.

**Coat and Morning Dress**

"Suppose we start," says Sarah-Jane, "with the overcoat. In an outfit of this kind where every piece must be related to all the rest, the topcoat is the foundation on which we have to base each variation. The coat will be worn both in town and in the country, so would you like to have it in this material?" And here she deftly unrolls a piece of cloth in a lovely dull red with a surface that is rough in appearance but smooth to the touch. "These plain fabrics will be fashionable this autumn, and it is better, in any case, to have a plain cloth for the garment you will wear continually, and keep the fancy materials for interchangeable frocks, etc."

"The yoke of the coat," she continues, "might be in flat curly black fur, and it would be smart to have a small upstanding collar in the same fur, tied with a neat cat bow in black cloth. These high collars will be much worn this season."

Here a mannequin appears wearing a tailored morning dress carried out in a light-tweed woolen fabric, with a diagonal patterning. Diagonals, as Sarah-Jane points out, help to give slim lines, if used with discretion. The dress fits easily about the bust, trimly round the hips, and has a red belt at the natural waistline. The new and interesting neck can be worn either open or closed. The material is in black and white, the buttons, specially designed for this outfit, are in red and black. The black in the dress material links it with the black fur on the coat, the buttons echo both the fur and the cloth.

It will be seen that the molded hipline of the dress harmonizes with the line of the coat so that there shall be no wrinkle to add bulk. This line is seen also in the skirt, which is made in the same material as the coat, and may be accompanied by two tops: a woolen jumper, either hand-knitted or carried out in some feather-weight material, and a quaint little shirt. This shirt has a tiny basque (cut up in front to take off width and also to show the jolly buttons on the skirt). It is made in soft wash silk of the type designed for men's shirts but gayly printed with an all-over design in black and red. The coat with the skirt and either the shirt or the woolen jumper would make a useful country outfit.

For the afternoon is proposed a dress in a new material, half-wool, half-silk, exquisitely soft and warm and yet thin and "dressed" looking.

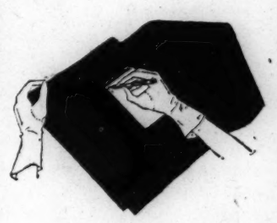
Two hats are also included in the set. The one for morning is in the cloth that makes the coat, has a stitched brim, a very flat crown and two simple ribbon bows, one black, one red. The other hat, for the afternoon, is a tiny velvet affair, designed to suit the wearer. The bag combines colors and fabrics in such a manner as to be appropriate for any of the functions for which the nine-piece costumes is designed.

Sarah-Jane has ideas for other outfits, each rather different in character and composition, according to the needs of the individual client; but in every case one main theme pervades the set, so that however the various garments are combined, there is harmony.

## Sac d'Affaires

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

A WELCOME novelty designed for the use of business and professional women is the Sac d'Affaire, combining all the strong points of purse and portfolio. In addition are two new features quite unexpected in relation to a creation of this order. First, the fact that the



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Combination Purse and Portfolio

innovation comes in smart colors which create an effective ensemble with the costume, and in a material of the most sturdy wearing qualities, soleil felt, which automatically "ensembles" it with the new autumn hats. Second, that upon lifting the flap a memo pad of good size is found inside with a pencil, so that with one move the taking of notes unobtrusively may be accomplished with ease.

Mrs. Mona James, designer of this most practical "container," invented it to meet the exacting demands of her own profession as publicity expert. From the day she first set forth with it under her arm, the blue cover matched to the navy and white of her summer print ensemble she has been besieged by women asking where she bought it. It has been designed by a woman for women and it will be placed on sale at a moderate price in department stores, stationery and library shops.

## A Constructive Project

WOMEN'S ORGANIZATIONS

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

WHEN one compares talking pictures with books as a source of entertainment and instruction, one sometimes forgets to compare as well the length of time which these two mediums have been available. Five years covers the span of talking pictures compared with the centuries during which we have been learning to choose wisely and well from the great number of books at our command. If we have not yet become infallible in our choice in the field of books it is not astonishing that we—the people who seek entertainment — as well as those close to the picture industry, should not yet have learned always to select subjects best fitted for screen production.

Women's clubs have been developing a program of education along this line which is resulting in a demand for more information about the pictures to be produced in their communities. Club members are receiving a pre-view list of lectures which is sent to them from committees in Hollywood and New York. Forty to 60 films are pre-viewed monthly by these committees. Women are insisting that they be allowed to exercise the same careful discrimination concerning this form of entertainment to be offered to their children that they would over the books which they are to read.

* * *

Many clubs are arranging "Family Nights" at local theaters. Children's matinées are also becoming popular. It is said that there are 300 theaters in the United States that cater to children alone, and that this is bringing out many fine family pictures.

Another aim of women's clubs is the use of motion pictures as a part of the regular departmental work of the club. It is sometimes called "The Visible Program." The Government has many splendid films on citizenship; films for garden committees and for rural programs are available. There are series of pictures on the great masters of music and famous authors. There are also stories "picturized" of famous operas and classic books have been made into "talkies."

The National Council of Women of the United States nas an active committee on motion pictures as has the General Federation of Women's Clubs. Mrs. Ambrose N. Diehl has been chairman of both of these committees and was in attendance at the International Educational Cinematographic Institute of the League of Nations, held in Rome last October.

* * *

Mrs. Diehl urges women to study the subject with the realization that "motion pictures can never be run into one mold, for they reflect life, and life as we all know, is not fashioned according to one pattern." She continues by saying that criticism of those pictures of which we disapprove should always be accompanied by constructive suggestions and frank praise of such pictures as we have found of value.

Every club that is located in a town where there is a motion picture theater will wish to take an active part in this campaign, which will be a vital part of the work of organized women during the coming season. A request, accompanied by stamps, sent to General Federation Headquarters, 1734 N St., N. W., Washington, D. C., will bring information about how to conduct such a project in the best and most helpful manner.

## Fashion Nuggets

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

New York

Much thought is given to gloves, which have developed a correct and particular type for each costume. There is the one-button glove for spectators' sports, the tailored type for street. For formal wear, the costume glove with dressmaker's detail or the long pull-on may be chosen, as preferred. For informal evening and dinner wear, the short cuffed glove is correct. One of the latest acquisitions is a glove of velvet combined with kid, strictly a suit accessory. All-velvet gloves are worn with evening frocks.

The hosiery for fall continues to carry the brown shades. They vary from a light brown beige, dubbed "cookie," to a dusk-brown. Colors such as "harmony," a bronze-beige, "bruin," a medium brown, and nuage, a neutral tone harmonizing with all dark colors, are among the shades which should command attention.

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THE secret of Fuller Furniture Polish is the paraffin base. A quick, brisk rubbing gives a rich, glowing lustre. No wearing yourself out with wasted "elbow grease" to get rid of oily stickiness. And Dad will surely sneak it for the car. But you won't mind when you see what a fine polish it gives the car. Have the Fuller Brush Man supply you next time he calls. The Fuller Brush Company, Hartford, Connecticut.

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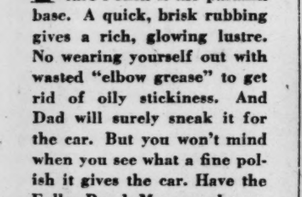
*who call at your home*

Proud of my Mother?
. . . SURELY
and with every good reason!



I CANNOT help admiring mother . . . She is so *adorable*, and attracts *all* eyes.

I thought her old-fashioned in her cosmetic choice, but thank goodness I had sense enough to copy *her secret*. Thanks to Sem-Pray *Jiffy* Facials, that artificial, cosmetic-y look has vanished and Mother says *now* I am competition.

She explained how this compressed creme melts when it touches my skin and releases rare beautifying and cleansing oils. These oils penetrate and cleanse the pores, permitting them to grow *finer*; they promote that lovely, girlish skin texture; blemishes vanish and the skin becomes clear and radiant.

Now, everywhere I go, Sem-Pray is in my purse. It is splendid when traveling. No greasy fingers. Merely push up creme-stick, rub on face and, presto, pore-deep cleanliness plus beautifying action . . . no wonder they call it a *Jiffy* Beauty Facial. It prepares the skin for make-up. Powder and rouge really look natural and stay on hours longer.

The 60c size gives a hundred *Jiffy* Facials and most Toilet Counters have it. The Handy Purse Size is sold at Ten Cent Toilet Counters. If you can't buy it, order direct and get FREE gift sizes of Sem-Pray Rouge and Powder.

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MME LA NORE, Sem-Pray Beauty Salons
Suite 23-T Grand Rapids, Michigan
Send Purse Size Sem-Pray Creme. I enclose 10c. Include Free Gift of Rouge and Face Powder.

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*Like putting money in the bank . . .*

● 35c for a Martex Bath Towel—(22 x 44 with colored stripe border)—a towel that would have cost 60c last year. When have you seen such a value!

Buy them 3 for $1.00 and you save 80c for every dollar that you spend.

But, of course, Martex Towels last so long it will be years before you realize what a bargain you have bought. We know of Martex Towels that have worn for 10 and 15 years.

Martex Towels keep their soft, deep textures so long because the Martex underweave is more closely woven than an ordinary towel—each soft thread is locked tight against loosening.



Martex Underweave — Ordinary Underweave

*Ask your favorite department store to show you the*

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35TH ANNIVERSARY SPECIAL

BATH TOWEL

35c or 3 for $1

Matching Wash Cloths, 4 for 35c

*If your own department store cannot supply you, write to Wellington Sears Co., 64 Worth Street, New York City, and we will send your order, postage prepaid. State choice of border color: blue, pink, green, gold or orchid.*

NEW PRICES

Enna Jettick Shoes

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SCIENTISTS

$4.40 $5.00

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*and every shade between*

HAVE YOU EVER SEEN A FACE POWDER "IN ACTION"?

SYMPHONIE self-shades to your own skin-tone! You can see this subtle color-change as you smooth the powder on. It's a revelation of your true complexion-tint and you'll thrill to the results. Send the coupon and make the test.

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ARMAND, Des Moines, Iowa* c.s.m. 10-5-32

Please send me two weeks' supply of SYMPHONIE. I want to try this new self-shading powder.

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Every Net Guaranteed 100% perfect. Finest Quality Human Hair. Single or Double Mesh. Cap or Fringe. For Long or Bobbed Hair. *Sent Postpaid. Agents Wanted. Grey or White or Lavender. 12 for $1.00*

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the new BON AMI DE LUXE Package that harmonizes with any bathroom. In it, the same, reliable cleanser that doesn't scratch and dull your sinks, bathtubs, and tile—doesn't leave gritty sediment—and doesn't redden your hands.

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THE BON AMI CO.,
17 Battery Place, New York, N. Y.

# STOCKS HEAD DOWNWARD IN BUSY TRADING

## Selling Flurry Carries Prices Lower—Tone at Close Weak

NEW YORK, Oct. 5 (AP)—The stock market broke away from its narrow trading range of recent sessions today with a sharp downturn, as successive flurries of selling swept through the list.

Selling slackened for a time in the afternoon, but quickened again in the late trading, and the tone in the last half hour was decidedly weak.

The turnover approximated 3,000,000 shares. Losses of around 4 to 7 points appeared in such issues as American Telephone, Allied Chemical, American Can, United States Steel, International Harvester, Southern Pacific, Santa Fe, Union Pacific, Lackawanna and Case.

### Opinion Is Mixed

While the mid-week business statistics were moderately favorable, market opinion in Wall Street was decidedly mixed. Further gains in steel production and electric power output were indicated as encouraging, although steel business, particularly, has not come up to the more rosy expectations of some weeks ago.

Individual reports of freight car loadings last week showed modest gains over the preceding week by such roads as New York Central and Pennsylvania, but because the like week of last year showed a more pronounced gain, the percentage decline from 1931 widened a little.

A slump in wheat adversely influenced such stocks as the farm implements and the mail order issues. Oils held up relatively well, despite some uneasiness over crude prices in the mid-continent. The weekly statistics of the American Petroleum Institute were regarded as moderately encouraging.

The market was watched closely as it came within striking distance of the low levels of the mid-September reaction. Chart readers would interpret indications of good support around the bottom levels of that reaction as cheering.

### Bonds Rule Lower

Weakness of speculative loans unsettled the bond market today, and lower prices in all categories were the rule.

Selling of second-grade rails brought losses in this group of 1 to 3 or more points and, while later rallies developed in some bonds, the casualties were numerous.

The liquidating movement was generally attributed to the sharp reaction in stocks. Most of the day's news was not interpreted bearisuly. There was an increase in electric power output; steel production was reported to have improved and there were indications of better freight car loadings.

At the same time it was believed in some quarters that earnings reports for the last three months will not look at all attractive and that foreign affairs, both political and economic, are beset with many uncertainties.

The principal rail losers included some liens of Baltimore & Ohio, Alleghany Corporation, Chicago & North Western, Erie, Great Northern, Illinois Central, Missouri Pacific, Nickel Plate, New York Central, Pennsylvania, Southern Pacific, Chesapeake Corporation and St. Paul.

The industrials and utilities were not quite as soft as transportation issues. Some of the American Telephones showed resistance, as did loans of Armour & Co., Consolidated Gas, Cincinnati Gas and Standard Oil of New York. International Telephones were under pressure, along with bonds of Chile Copper, U. S. Rubber, Utility Power & Light, Texas Corporation and Postal Telegraph.

The foreign department was inclined to ease, although the Brazilians and Argentines improved. The United States Government section was irregularly lower.

## GRAIN PRICES DROP IN CHICAGO MARKET

CHICAGO, Oct. 5 (AP) — Flurried selling that accompanied new New York stock market downturns carried wheat prices today to the bottommost point since Aug. 3, with corn and oats both smashing low records.

Disappointment that President Hoover's Des Moines speech did not contain greater promises to the grain trade was a bearish factor. Another unsettling influence was an all-time new bottom price for wheat at Winnipeg. October contracts there dropping below 49 cents a bushel.

Wheat closed unsteady, 2 to 2¾c lower than yesterday's finish, corn 1⅛ to ⅜ down, oats ¾ off, and provisions showing losses of 5 to 27c.

### COMMODITY PRICES

NEW YORK, Oct. 5—Following are commodity prices quoted on the floor of the New York Produce Exchange and comparisons with last week and a year ago:

| | Oct. 5 | Week Ago | Year Ago |
|---|---|---|---|
| Wheat, 2 red | $.67⅜ | $.70½ | $.62⅜ |
| Corn, 2 yellow | .42½ | .43⅞ | .51¼ |
| Oats, 2 white | .27¾ | .28⅝ | .42½ |
| Flour | 4.00 | 4.10 | 4.25 |
| Beef, family | 14.37 | 14.37 | 13.25 |
| Pork | 18.25 | 18.25 | 20.50 |
| Lard | .0535 | .0570 | .0770 |
| Cotton, Mid Up | .0710 | .0750 | .0550 |
| Zinc | .0310 | .0350 | .0365 |
| Iron | 13.84 | 13.84 | 12.26 |
| Steel, bil Pitt | 26.00 | 26.00 | 29.00 |
| Copper | .06¼ | .06½ | .07 |
| Tin | .2425 | .2450 | .2250 |
| Rubber | .03½ | .03¾ | .0434 |
| Sugar | .0415 | .0425 | .0450 |
| Lead | .0310 | .0285 | .0440 |
| Print, cloth | .0300 | .03⅛ | .02¾ |

### COTTON MARKET STEADY

NEW YORK, Oct. 5 (AP)—An opening advance in cotton on bullish weather and crop advices was followed today by reactions under local and southern selling. However, prices steadied on covering and reports of a continued firm spot basis. The mid-afternoon market was quiet and steady at net declines of 8 to 10 points with December holding around the 7-cent level.

### STEEL PRICES RISE

NEW YORK, Oct. 5 (AP)—The Iron Age composite price of finished steel has risen 25 cents a ton to 1.9777 cents a pound, the high for the year. The pig iron price is unchanged at $13.64 a gross ton, but the heavy melting scrap composite has dropped to $7.67 from $7.75.

### MARCONI INTERNATIONAL MARINE

LONDON, Oct. 5—Marconi International Marine Company declared an interim dividend of 5 per cent on the common, the same as a year ago.

# WEDNESDAY'S NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS

Closing Prices

| 1932 High | 1932 Low | Div. in $ | | Sales | High | Low | Oct. 5 | Oct. 4 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 24⅝ | 10 | 1.20 | Abraham & Str | 100 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 21½ |
| 9¼ | 1¾ | | Adams Express | 1400 | 7½ | 6¾ | 6¾ | 7½ |
| 30⅝ | 12 | 2 | Adams Mills | 400 | 17⅛ | 16¾ | 16¾ | 17⅝ |
| 14 | 6⅛ | | Addressograph | 100 | 11⅛ | 11⅛ | 11⅛ | 12 |
| 18½ | 4½ | 1.60 | Affiliated Prod | 700 | 9⅛ | 8¾ | 9 | 9 |
| 63½ | 30⅝ | 3 | Air Reduction | 2400 | 57½ | 54¼ | 54¼ | 59⅝ |
| 16⅝ | 7¾ | .90 | Alaska-Juneau | 700 | 10⅝ | 9⅞ | 9⅞ | 10¾ |
| 3⅝ | ⅝ | | Alleghany Corp | 1300 | 2 | 1⅞ | 2 | 2 |
| 7⅞ | ¾ | | Allegh pf ww xxx | 400 | 4⅞ | 4¼ | 4¼ | 4¾ |
| 88⅛ | 42½ | 6 | Aleighany pf xw | 100 | 4½ | 4½ | 4½ | 4¾ |
| 119¼ | 96⅞ | 7 | Allied Chem | 5400 | 80 | 76⅝ | 78⅝ | 80⅛ |
| 15⅜ | 4 | | Allied Chem pf | 100 | 117¼ | 117¼ | 117¼ | 117¼ |
| 22⅝ | 12 | 2 | Allis Chalmers | 1100 | 11⅞ | 10⅝ | 10⅝ | 11⅝ |
| 15⅞ | 3½ | | Amerada | 400 | 20⅝ | 19⅞ | 19⅞ | 19⅞ |
| 22½ | 3 | | Am Ag Ch Del | 400 | 10¼ | 9¼ | 9¼ | 9¾ |
| 47 | 28 | 3 | Am Bank Note | 200 | 18 | 15 | 15 | 16⅛ |
| 17⅞ | 6½ | 1 | Am Bank Note pf | 10 | 40½ | 40½ | 40½ | 42¼ |
| 90 | 40 | 7 | Am Brake S&F | 400 | 14½ | 13½ | 13½ | 14¾ |
| 73⅞ | 29⅝ | 4 | Am Brake S&F pf | 70 | 80 | 80 | 80 | 80½ |
| 129 | 93⅛ | 7 | Am Can | 6100 | 84⅞ | 80¾ | 83⅛ | 84⅝ |
| 17 | 3⅛ | | Am Can pf | 1100 | 121⅛ | 120⅛ | 121½ | 121½ |
| 50 | 16 | | Am Car & Fdry | 400 | 27 | 25½ | 25½ | 28 |
| 37⅝ | 18 | 3† | Am Car & F pf | 400 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 11½ |
| 8¼ | 2 | | Am Chicle | 100 | 34½ | 34½ | 34½ | 35 |
| 26¾ | 11 | | Am Colortype | 100 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| 15⅜ | 2¾ | | Am Com Alcohol | 1400 | 25¾ | 23½ | 23¾ | 26 |
| 15 | 2 | | Am European | 400 | 11¼ | 10½ | 10½ | 11 |
| 29 | 3¾ | | Am & For Pow | 300 | 10¾ | 8¾ | 8¾ | 10¾ |
| 38½ | 1 | | Am & For Pow 6 | 100 | 15½ | 15½ | 15½ | 16½ |
| 21¼ | 2¾ | | Am & For Pow 7 | 400 | 16¾ | 16 | 16 | 18¾ |
| 6⅞ | 1 | | Am & For Pw 2pf | 400 | 13 | 11¾ | 11¾ | 13½ |
| 27 | 4⅛ | | Am Hide & Li | 200 | 3 | 3¾ | 4 | 4 |
| 21½ | 7¾ | 2 | Am Hide & L pf | 400 | 17 | 16 | 16 | 17½ |
| 68 | 40 | 6 | Am Ice | 1200 | 8¼ | 8 | 8 | 8½ |
| 12 | 2½ | | Am Ice pf | 2200 | 40 | 40 | 40 | 40½ |
| 15¼ | 3⅝ | | Am International | 200 | 9½ | 9 | 9 | 11 |
| 32 | 6⅞ | | Am Locomotive | 400 | 32 | 32 | 32 | 33 |
| 17¼ | 3 | | Am Metal | 100 | 6¼ | 6¼ | 6¼ | 6¾ |
| 58 | 15¼ | 6 | Am Metal 6% | 30 | 25 | 24 | 24 | 24 |
| 49¾ | 10 | 5 | Am Power & Lt | 2100 | 12¾ | 10⅜ | 10½ | 12¾ |
| 12¼ | 3⅛ | | Am P&L 6% pf | 100 | 35 | 35 | 35 | 35 |
| 18½ | 3 | | Am P&L pf A | 400 | 29 | 28 | 28 | 28 |
| 29¼ | 13½ | 3 | Am Radiator | 1300 | 9½ | 8¼ | 8¾ | 9⅜ |
| 27¼ | 5⅛ | | Am Rolling Mill | 2100 | 15 | 12⅝ | 12⅝ | 15 |
| 85 | 22 | | Am Safety Razor | 400 | 21½ | 21 | 21 | 21 |
| 15⅞ | 3 | | Am Smelt & Ref | 3400 | 18⅝ | 16¼ | 16⅜ | 18⅜ |
| 80 | 34 | 7 | Am Smelt & R pf | 400 | 44 | 43 | 43 | 43 |
| 36¾ | 20 | 2½† | Am Steel Ddries | 200 | 9¼ | 8¾ | 8¾ | 10 |
| 39¼ | 13 | 2 | Am Steel F pf | 10 | 66 | 66 | 66 | |
| 137⅜ | 70¼ | 9 | Am Stores | 100 | 33⅓ | 33⅓ | 33⅓ | |
| 70 | 10½ | | Am Sugar Ref | 400 | 26 | 24¼ | 24¼ | 26½ |
| 24½ | 16 | 2 | Am Tel & Tel | 13400 | 113¾ | 106¾ | 107 | 112½ |
| 21 | 11 | 2 | Am Tob Type F pf | 10 | 23 | 23 | 23 | 25 |
| 10 | 1⅝ | | Am Wat W&E | 2100 | 26½ | 23½ | 24 | 27 |
| 39⅞ | 15½ | | Am WW&E ct | 400 | 23½ | 22 | 22 | 25 |
| 6⅝ | 1¼ | | Am Woolen | 1100 | 7¾ | 6⅝ | 6⅝ | 7¾ |
| 19⅜ | 3 | | Am Woolen pf | 1100 | 32¼ | 29⅝ | 30¼ | 33⅛ |
| 17½ | 5¼ | 1.20 | Am Zinc L&S | 200 | 4 | 4 | 4 | |
| 3⅜ | ⅜ | | Anaconda Cop | 4100 | 12⅜ | 10¼ | 10⅝ | 12⅜ |
| 15½ | 7 | 1 | Anchor Cap | 400 | 11⅜ | 11¼ | 11¼ | |
| 2¾ | ⅝ | | Andes Copper | 100 | 5⅜ | 5⅜ | 5⅜ | |
| 2 | ⅜ | | Archer Daniels | 100 | 13 | 13 | 13 | |
| 15⅜ | 3½ | | Armour Ill A | 700 | 1⅞ | 1¾ | 1¾ | 1⅞ |
| 3⅜ | ⅛ | | Armour Ill B | 400 | 1½ | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 3 | ⅜ | | Armour Ill pf | 400 | 9¾ | 9 | 9 | 9½ |
| 11 | 3 | | Arnold Constable | 100 | 2½ | 2½ | 2½ | |
| 94 | 17⅞ | | Asso Apparel Ind | 100 | 2½ | 2½ | 2½ | |
| 86 | 9⅞ | | Asso Dry Goods | 400 | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | |
| 21⅞ | 8⅝ | 1 | Atchison T&SF | 4700 | 53⅝ | 46¾ | 46¾ | 53¾ |
| 89½ | 45½ | 6 | At Coast Line | 100 | 28 | 24 | 24 | 29 |
| 151¾ | 28¾ | 4‡ | Atl Refining | 2400 | 17½ | 15⅝ | 15⅞ | 17⅝ |
| 17¾ | 1 | | Auburn Auto | 20 | 68 | 68 | 68 | 68½ |
| 7⅛ | 1½ | | Aviation Corp Del | 7700 | 55½ | 47⅛ | 48 | 55 |
| | | | | 1400 | 6⅞ | 5⅞ | 6⅛ | 6⅜ |

—B—

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 12 | 2 | | Baldwin Loco | 100 | 9 | 7½ | 7½ | 8⅜ |
| 35 | 8 | | Baldwin Loco pf | 10 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 22 |
| 21⅜ | 3¾ | | Balt & Ohio | 2100 | 16⅞ | 12¼ | 13⅛ | 16¼ |
| 40½ | 6 | | Balt & Ohio pf | 1100 | 19 | 17 | 17 | 20 |
| 35¾ | 9½ | 2 | Bangor & Aroos | 100 | 27½ | 27½ | 27½ | 28 |
| 91 | 50 | 7 | Bangor & Ar pf | 20 | 87 | 86 | 87 | |
| 7 | 3⅜ | | Barnsdall A | 400 | 4⅞ | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | 5 |
| 13½ | 16⅛ | | Beatrice Cream | 400 | 16¼ | 15½ | 15½ | 16½ |
| 8¾ | 2⅝ | | Belding Hem | 300 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 7 |
| 18¾ | 4½ | | Bendix Aviation | 2900 | 14¾ | 12 | 12 | 14¼ |
| 24⅞ | 5¾ | | Best & Co | 1100 | 14 | 13⅛ | 13⅛ | 15 |
| 29⅝ | 7¼ | | Bethlehem Steel | 3600 | 23⅛ | 20¼ | 20¼ | 23⅛ |
| 22¼ | 4⅞ | | Beth Steel pf | 400 | 43¾ | 42 | 42¾ | 45¾ |
| 43⅛ | 20 | 2 | Bohn Alum & Br | 400 | 13¾ | 11¾ | 11¾ | 14 |
| 14¼ | 3⅜ | | Borden | 3200 | 29⅜ | 28⅜ | 28⅜ | 29⅛ |
| 19¾ | 4 | | Borg Warner | 1100 | 11⅝ | 9⅜ | 9½ | 11⅜ |
| 11¾ | 2⅜ | | Boston & Maine | 100 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| 50¼ | 11⅛ | | Briggs Mfg | 1300 | 6¼ | 5⅜ | 5½ | 6⅜ |
| 78⅜ | 31½ | 6 | Brooklyn Man T | 1400 | 22⅜ | 21 | 21¼ | 24 |
| 58 | 23¼ | 6 | Brooklyn M T pf | 400 | 59⅜ | 58½ | 58½ | 60½ |
| 49 | 19 | 7 | Brooklyn Q pf | 100 | 45½ | 45½ | 45½ | |
| 32 | 6⅞ | | Brooklyn Un Gas | 100 | 83¼ | 83¼ | 83¼ | |
| 17¼ | 3 | | Bruns Terminal | 100 | 1 | 1 | 1 | |
| 101⅝ | 21⅞ | | Bucyrus Erie | 100 | 5 | 5 | 5 | |
| 14 | 3½ | | Bucyrus E cv pf | 400 | 6⅞ | 6 | 6 | 7 |
| 8 | 2¼ | | Budd Mfg | 1100 | 2¾ | 2½ | 2⅝ | 2¾ |
| 13¼ | 6¼ | .80 | Budd Mfg pf | 1000 | 10 | 10 | 10 | |
| 21¾ | 3½ | | Burroughs Add | 400 | 5 | 4¾ | 4¾ | |
| 65 | 7½ | | Bush Terminal | 200 | 7 | 6¾ | 6¾ | 7 |
| 85 | 12¼ | 7 | Bush Term deb | 20 | 16 | 15 | 15 | 17 |
| 2 | ⅛ | | Bush Term pf | 20 | 42 | 42 | 42 | 40½ |
| 24⅜ | 7 | | Butte Cop & Zinc | 100 | 1¼ | 1¼ | 1¼ | |
| | | | Byers | 1900 | 19¼ | 16½ | 16½ | 18⅞ |

—C—

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 19 | 4¼ | | Calif Packing | 700 | 14¼ | 12½ | 12½ | 13¾ |
| 11⅛ | 1⅛ | | Calahan Z & L | 600 | 5 | 5 | 5 | ¾ |
| 9¼ | 2½ | | Campbel Wy&C | 400 | 5¼ | 5¼ | 5¼ | |
| 7⅞ | 1½ | | Calumet & Hecla | 8600 | 5 | 4½ | 4½ | |
| 15 | 6 | 1.20 | Canada Dry | 11000 | 11½ | 10⅜ | 10⅜ | 11 |
| 20⅝ | 7¼ | | Canadian Pacific | 2400 | 16⅞ | 15 | 15⅜ | 16½ |
| 23¾ | 10¼ | 1 | Cannon Mills | 400 | 20 | 19⅝ | 19⅞ | 20 |
| 9½ | 2⅛ | | Capital Admin | 200 | 6½ | 6¼ | 6¼ | 6¾ |
| 65¾ | 16¾ | | Case Thresh | 20000 | 55⅜ | 46½ | 46¾ | 54⅞ |
| 12⅜ | 4⅜ | .50 | Caterpillar Trac | 500 | 10½ | 9¾ | 9¾ | 10⅝ |
| 3⅞ | ⅞ | | Celanese Corp | 800 | 7½ | 7 | 7 | 8 |
| 2½ | ¾ | | Celotex Co | 100 | 1½ | 1½ | 1½ | 1½ |
| 20½ | 7⅞ | 1½ | Celotex ct | 100 | 2 | 2 | 2 | |
| 6¼ | 2⅜ | | Central Aguirre | 400 | 17½ | 17½ | 17½ | |
| 85 | 60 | 7 | Century Ribbon | 2100 | 85½ | 85 | 85 | |
| 15½ | 3½ | | Century Rib pf | 400 | 14⅝ | 14½ | 14⅝ | 80½ |
| 3⅜ | 1 | 2 | Cerro de Pasco | 1100 | 11⅞ | 10⅜ | 10⅜ | |
| 20⅛ | 16½ | | Certain-Teed | 21200 | 24½ | 23½ | 23½ | 27 |
| 47⅜ | 2 | | Checker Cab Mfg | 600 | 28 | 27½ | 27½ | 28⅞ |
| 31½ | 9¾ | 2½ | Chesapeake Corp | 1800 | 15½ | 13½ | 13⅝ | 15⅞ |
| 53⅜ | 1¼ | | Chi & Gt West | 14000 | 23¼ | 21 | 21 | 23½ |
| 15½ | 2½ | | Chi & Gt W pf | 1800 | 4½ | 3⅞ | 4 | |
| 4½ | 3¼ | | Chi Mil & St P | 1600 | 12¼ | 11⅜ | 11⅝ | 12¼ |
| 8 | 1⅛ | | Chi Mil & St P pf | 1600 | 3¼ | 2¾ | 2¾ | 3⅛ |
| 14½ | 2 | | Chi & N'western | 1600 | 5 | 4¾ | 4¾ | 5¼ |
| 31 | 5 | | Chi & N'west pf | 2000 | 9⅜ | 7⅞ | 7⅞ | 9½ |
| 6¾ | 1 | | Chi Pneu Tool | 100 | 14½ | 14½ | 14½ | |
| 12¼ | 2½ | | Chi Pneu T pf | 1000 | 5½ | 5½ | 5½ | |
| 16⅜ | 2 | | Chi Rock Isl & P | 300 | 9½ | 8¾ | 9¼ | 9¾ |
| 27½ | 4¼ | | Chi RI & P 6% | 1800 | 7 | 6¾ | 7 | 8½ |
| 8 | 5 | | Chi RI&P 7% | 100 | 10 | 10 | 10 | |
| 21¾ | 5 | 1 | Chile Company | 100 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 15 |
| 28½ | 11⅛ | 2 | Chrysler | 50000 | 18¼ | 15 | 15½ | 16½ |
| 2⅛ | 1¼ | | City Ice & Fuel | 100 | 12¼ | 12 | 12 | 14¼ |
| 31½ | 11 | 1 | City Stores | 300 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 10⅞ | 2¾ | | Colgate-Palm-P | 1100 | 14 | 13⅛ | 13⅛ | 15 |
| 14⅞ | 2⅞ | | Collins & Aikman | 1000 | 25 | 24¾ | 24¾ | 25⅝ |
| 7 | 4¼ | | Colo Fuel & Ir | 400 | 6¾ | 5 | 5 | 7 |
| 79¾ | 40 | 6 | Columbia Gas | 16000 | 17¼ | 15 | 15⅜ | 17 |
| 47⅞ | 12½ | 2 | Columbian G pf A | 400 | 74 | 73 | 73 | |
| 14⅞ | 4½ | | Columbian Carb | 4800 | 34 | 29¾ | 29¾ | 33⅛ |
| 11 | 3⅞ | .50 | Columbia Pic | 1800 | 12⅜ | 11¼ | 11¼ | 12½ |
| 27⅞ | 10⅞ | 2 | Comm Credit | 2600 | 6 | 5½ | 5¾ | 6 |
| 99 | 88 | 6† | Comm Inv Tr | 12000 | 23 | 21 | 21 | 22¾ |
| 13¾ | 3½ | .60 | Comm I Tr 6½% pf | 10 | 95 | 96 | 96 | |
| 58 | 15¾ | | Common Solvents | 12000 | 11⅜ | 9¾ | 10 | 11⅞ |
| 60½ | 27⅜ | 6 | Comwith & So | 11000 | 33¼ | 31½ | 31½ | 33¾ |
| 12¼ | 6½ | 1 | Comwith & S 6pf | 100 | 53½ | 53½ | 53½ | 55½ |
| 53⅜ | 1 | | Congoleum Nairn | 1000 | 10¼ | 10 | 10 | 10½ |
| 113¾ | 23¾ | 2 | Consol Film Ind | 4600 | 4¼ | 3¾ | 4 | 4 |
| 68¾ | 31½ | 4 | Consol Film I pf | 4100 | 10 | 9¼ | 9¼ | 10 |
| 98¼ | 72½ | 5 | Consol Gas | 35000 | 61¾ | 56 | 57½ | 60⅞ |
| 107⅜ | 42¼ | 1 | Consol Gas pf | 400 | 97 | 96½ | 96½ | 97¼ |
| 9 | 4 | | Consol Laundries | 500 | 6 | 5¾ | 5¾ | 6 |
| 11½ | 2⅞ | | Consol Oil | 3100 | 6¾ | 6⅜ | 6½ | 6⅝ |
| 1⅜ | ¼ | | Consol Rys Cu pf | 20 | 13 | 13 | 13 | |
| 8 | 2⅛ | | Consol Textile | 400 | 78 | 78 | 78 | |
| 80 | 34 | 7 | Cont Baking A | 600 | 5½ | 4¾ | 4¾ | 5⅜ |
| 36¾ | 20 | | Cont Baking B | 300 | ⅞ | ⅞ | ⅞ | 1 |
| 39¼ | 13 | 2½† | Cont Baking pf | 100 | 40 | 40 | 40 | |
| 137⅜ | 70¼ | 9 | Cont Can | 1800 | 34⅝ | 32½ | 32½ | 34⅝ |
| 70 | 10½ | | Cont Diamond Fibre | 700 | 4⅞ | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | |
| 24½ | 16 | 2 | Cont Insurance | 11000 | 18½ | 16⅛ | 16⅛ | 17½ |
| 21 | 11 | 2 | Cont Motors | 1400 | 2⅞ | 2¾ | 2¾ | 3 |
| 10 | 1⅝ | | Cont Oil | 1600 | 6¼ | 5⅞ | 5⅞ | 6¼ |
| 39⅞ | 15½ | | Corn Products | 25000 | 53 | 47½ | 48½ | 55½ |
| 6⅝ | 1¼ | | Coty | 400 | 4¾ | 4¼ | 4½ | 5⅛ |
| 193⅜ | 3 | | Cream of Wheat | 1600 | 25¼ | 25 | 25 | 26¼ |
| 17½ | 1.20 | | Crown Cork & S | 800 | 14½ | 11 | 11 | 12 |
| 3⅜ | ⅛ | | Crucible Steel pf | 50 | 30 | 30 | 30 | |
| 35⅝ | 20 | | Cuba Co | 100 | 2 | 2 | 2 | |
| 53½ | 24¾ | 3 | Cuban Am Sug | 300 | 2½ | 2 | 2 | |
| 31 | 7 | 2½ | Cudahy Packing | 100 | 29 | 29 | 29 | 30 |
| 66 | 47 | 7 | Curtis Publishing | 300 | 18 | 16¾ | 16¾ | |
| 3¾ | ⅞ | | Curtis Pub pf | 200 | 68 | 66 | 66 | |
| 11¾ | 1½ | | Curtiss-Wright | 14800 | 2½ | 2⅜ | 2⅜ | 2½ |
| 12 | 3½ | | Curtiss-Wright A | 14200 | 2⅜ | 2⅜ | 2⅜ | 2½ |
| | | | Cutler Hammer | 100 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 |

—D—

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 6¼ | 1 | | Davison Chem | 3300 | 5½ | 4¾ | 5 | 5¼ |
| 15⅛ | 6¼ | 10 | Deere & Co pf | 200 | 10½ | 10 | 10 | 10½ |
| 98½ | 22 | 6 | Del & Hudson | 100 | 72 | 65 | 65 | 74 |
| 45⅛ | 8½ | | Del Lack & W | 13000 | 38⅝ | 31¾ | 31¾ | 38⅝ |
| 9 | 2 | | Denver R G pf | 400 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5½ |
| 122 | 54 | 6 | Detroit Edison | 2100 | 85½ | 85 | 85 | |
| 15 | 7 | | Devoe & Rey A | 800 | 14⅝ | 14½ | 14⅝ | 15½ |
| 26 | 20⅛ | 1½ | Diamond M pf | 400 | 25½ | 25½ | 25½ | |
| 12½ | 7½ | 1.20 | Dome Mines | 1100 | 11⅞ | 10 | 10 | 11⅛ |
| 18½ | 11¼ | 1.50 | Dominion Stores | 1400 | 16 | 15½ | 15½ | 16 |
| 18⅞ | 5 | .75 | Douglas A | 9500 | 15⅞ | 11 | 11⅝ | 15⅞ |
| 23 | 5 | | Dresser A | 400 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 11 |
| 12½ | 2½ | | Dresser B | 200 | 4½ | 4½ | 4½ | |
| 59¾ | 22 | 2 | du Pont de Nem | 46500 | 41⅝ | 36½ | 36⅝ | 41½ |
| 105⅛ | 80¾ | 6 | du Pont deb | 300 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 |
| 98⅛ | 87 | 5 | Duquesne Lt pf | 20 | 97¾ | 97¼ | 97¼ | |

—E—

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5¼ | 1 | | Eastern Roll Mill | 100 | 4 | 4 | 4 | |
| 87½ | 35¼ | 3 | Eastman Kodak | 8500 | 54½ | 51¼ | 51¼ | 54¾ |
| 9⅞ | 3 | | Eaton Axle & Sp | 4500 | 7 | 6⅜ | 6⅜ | 7⅛ |
| 32¾ | 8½ | 1.20 | Elec Auto-Lite | 18000 | 21 | 18¾ | 19 | 21½ |
| 2½ | ⅛ | | Elec Boat | 100 | 1¾ | 1¼ | 1¼ | 1¾ |
| 4 | ⅛ | | Elec & Mus Ind | 1400 | 3 | 2½ | 2½ | 3 |
| 60 | 10¾ | 7 | Elec Pow & Lt | 27000 | 11⅝ | 9½ | 9⅝ | 11⅝ |
| 16 | 2¾ | | Elec Pow & Lt pf | 400 | 34¾ | 32 | 32 | 38 |
| 55½ | 8⅞ | 6 | El Pw&L 6% pf | 1800 | 29¼ | 28¾ | 28¾ | 30 |
| 33¼ | 12⅝ | 2 | Elec Sto Battery | 1000 | 25 | 24¾ | 24¾ | 25¾ |
| 37¼ | 16 | 3 | Endicott Johnson | 200 | 32 | 31 | 31 | 33 |
| 25 | 4 | | Engineers Pub S | 100 | 12⅝ | 12¾ | 12½ | |
| 60¾ | 20 | 6 | Engineers PS 6pf | 100 | 45 | 45 | 45 | |
| 57 | 18 | 5½ | Engineers PS ww | 100 | 40 | 40 | 40 | |
| 19 | 12 | 1½ | Equitable Off Bld | 500 | 15½ | 15 | 15 | 16 |
| 11¾ | 2 | | Erie RR | 400 | 8 | 7½ | 7½ | 8 |
| 2¼ | 2 | | Evans Products | 100 | 1⅜ | 1⅜ | 1⅜ | 1¾ |

—F—

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 22 | 9½ | 1½† | Fed Le & Trac | 100 | 11Z | 11¾ | 1⅝ | |
| 10⅜ | 3 | | Fed Water Serv | 400 | 5 | 4¼ | 4¾ | 5½ |
| 22⅝ | 6 | 1 10 | Fidelity Phe F In | 1400 | 17¼ | 16¾ | 16¾ | 18 |
| 18⅜ | 10½ | *1 | Firestone T & R | 400 | 61½ | 60¼ | 60¼ | |
| 68 | 45 | 6 | Firestone T & R pf | 700 | 50⅝ | 50 | 50 | 50⅜ |
| 54¼ | 26 | 2½ | First Nat Stores | 1800 | ¼ | ⅛ | ⅛ | ⅛ |
| 2 | ¼ | | Fisk Rubber | 1800 | ¼ | ⅛ | ⅛ | ⅛ |
| 2 | ¼ | | Fisk Rub 1pf | 4900 | ⅝ | ½ | ½ | ½ |
| 15⅞ | 3 | | Fisk R 1pf cv | 400 | ⅝ | ½ | ½ | ½ |
| 22⅜ | 10¼ | 1.30 | Foster-Wheeler | 800 | 12¼ | 10 | 10 | 12⅜ |
| 7¼ | 1 | | Fourth Nat Inv | 200 | 18½ | 18¼ | 18¼ | 19¼ |
| 5⅛ | 1 | | Foundation | 200 | 4⅛ | 4 | 4 | |
| 26⅝ | 10 | 2 | Fox Film A | 1500 | 3¾ | 3½ | 3¾ | 3⅝ |
| | | | Freeport Texas | 1100 | 25 | 22½ | 22½ | 25 |

—G—

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3½ | ¼ | | Gabriel Snub A | 100 | 2¾ | 2¾ | 2¾ | |
| 17⅛ | 5¾ | | Gamewell | 100 | 12 | 12 | 12 | |
| 5⅞ | ½ | | Gen Am Inv | 400 | 4⅜ | 4 | 4 | |
| 35⅝ | 9½ | 1 | Gen Am Tnk Car | 3100 | 30 | 17⅝ | 18 | 20¾ |
| 15⅛ | 4¾ | | Gen Asphalt | 800 | 10 | 8½ | 8½ | 10 |
| 19⅜ | 10½ | 2 | Gen Baking | 500 | 18¼ | 14⅞ | 15 | 15½ |
| 108 | 20 | 8 | Gen Baking pf | 30 | 103 | 103 | 103 | |
| 5 | ⅛ | | Gen Bronze | 400 | 3 | 2¾ | 2¾ | |
| 11½ | 1½ | | Gen Cable | 400 | 3 | 3 | 3 | |
| 28⅛ | 8½ | .40 | Gen Cable A | 200 | 3 | 3 | 3 | |
| | | | Gen Electric | 14800 | 18⅝ | 16⅝ | 16⅝ | 17½ |

| 1932 High | 1932 Low | Div. in $ | | Sales | High | Low | Oct. 5 | Oct. 4 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 40⅝ | 19⅝ | .60 | Gen Elec Sp | 500 | 11⅝ | 11⅝ | 11⅝ | 11⅝ |
| 25 | 18¼ | 2.00 | Gen Foods | 8700 | 31½ | 30 | 30 | 31½ |
| 38 | 24⅝ | 3 | Gen Gas & E A | 600 | 1½ | 1⅜ | 1⅜ | 1⅜ |
| 61¼ | 36⅛ | 5 | Gen Ital Edison | 700 | 45 | 45 | 45 | 46½ |
| 7¼ | 1 | 1 | Gen Mills | 100 | 23⅜ | 23⅜ | 23⅜ | 24 |
| 28⅝ | 8½ | 1 | Gen Motors | 181800 | 17 | 14⅝ | 15 | 15½ |
| 3⅝ | 1⅛ | | Gen Mot 5% pf | 400 | 80½ | 80 | 80 | 82 |
| 24⅝ | 10⅝ | 1 | Gen Pub Service | 600 | 4¼ | 4 | 4 | 4⅜ |
| 72½ | 45 | 3 | Gen Ry Signal | 600 | 16¼ | 14¾ | 14¾ | |
| 10⅝ | 3⅛ | | Gen Realty | 300 | 1⅝ | 1¼ | 1¼ | 1¼ |
| 76 | 38 | 7 | Gen Refractories | 100 | 9 | 9 | 9 | |
| 10⅝ | 3⅛ | | Gillette Saf Raz | 6100 | 19¾ | 17⅜ | 17⅜ | 19⅜ |
| 78 | 38 | 7 | Gillette S & pf | 500 | 69½ | 68½ | 69 | 71 |
| 8 | 2⅜ | | Glidden | 200 | 8¼ | 7¾ | 7¾ | 7¾ |
| 20⅜ | 8¼ | 1.10 | Glidden ppf | 100 | 7¾ | 7¾ | 7¾ | 7¾ |
| 12⅜ | 2¼ | | Gobel (Adolf) | 20 | 70 | 69 | 69 | 71 |
| 32¼ | 3 | | Gold Dust | 200 | 5¾ | 5 | 5 | 5½ |
| 29⅝ | 5½ | | Goodrich | 2100 | 19⅞ | 18 | 18 | 19⅜ |
| 30⅜ | 7¼ | | Goodrich pf | 3600 | 7 | 6½ | 6⅝ | 7 |
| 45 | 1 | | Goodyear | 400 | 23 | 23 | 23 | 23½ |
| 10⅝ | 2¾ | | Gotham Silk Hos | 8900 | 20½ | 17¾ | 18¼ | 19¾ |
| 9¾ | 3½ | | Graham Paige | 700 | 22½ | 20⅛ | 20⅛ | 21¾ |
| 10⅜ | 2¾ | | Granby | 1600 | 3 | 2½ | 2½ | 2¾ |
| 25 | 5½ | | Grand Union | 500 | 7½ | 7¼ | 7¼ | 7¾ |
| 30½ | 19½ | 1 | Great Nor pf | 2100 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7¼ |
| 13¼ | 5 | | Grant (WT) | 2500 | 17¾ | 14⅜ | 14⅜ | 17⅜ |
| 29⅝ | 6 | | Great Nor Ore | 400 | 22¾ | 21 | 21 | 22 |
| 12 | 3¼ | | Great West Sug | 100 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 |
| 76 | 48 | 7 | Great W Sug pf | 100 | 7⅞ | 7⅞ | 7⅞ | 8 |
| 16 | 2 | | Grigsby-Grunow | 10 | 7⅞ | 7⅞ | 7⅞ | |
| 10⅝ | 3 | | Gruen Watch | 1200 | 13¾ | 11⅜ | 11⅝ | 13¾ |
| 21⅞ | 2½ | | Graham Paige | 700 | 22½ | 20⅛ | 20⅛ | 21¾ |
| 32 | 12 

# CONSUMPTION OF WOOL SHOWS GOOD INCREASE

## Improvement Indicated in Government Report and Outlook Is Better

The extent of the vacuum which was created in wool goods during the first half of this year is indicated in some measure in the Government's report on wool consumption just issued by the Department of Commerce.

On a grease equivalent basis, consumption for the month of August amounted to 41,360,616 pounds, compared with 26,718,601 pounds for the previous month and an average consumption (grease equivalent) for the first six months of the year of 23,800,000 pounds.

The consumption report for September, when issued, undoubtedly will show considerable increase over the report for August. Mills which had been closed for an indefinite period, and large mills, too, have been reopened on account of the tremendous pressure in the demand for wool goods.

Meanwhile, buyers of goods, who within the last few days have been seeking to procure additional yardages of goods have found it impossible to obtain even from the largest producers any promises of delivery before well into November.

The mills are buying little wool, however, having covered their requirements fairly well against current contracts in the big buying movement of July, August and September.

There are indications, nevertheless, that some of the largest consumers will presently be in the market again for substantial quantities of wool. Meanwhile, the spinners and topmakers are receiving specifications steadily from the weavers and in the goods markets.

### Prices Hold Firm

Such wools as have been sold during the last week have been mostly at prices equal to the top values recently established. There has been some little irregularity in prices, however. Scoured wools have enjoyed the best call, perhaps, in recent trading. New Mexican No. 1 scoured has been sold as high as 48 cents, a new high for this wool, while No. 2 has brought 42 cents, and No. 3 as high as 37 cents for the better lots.

Nolls are still in good demand by the woolen mills, at prices which keep surprisingly firm.

In worsted wools, prices have not been maintained quite so firmly, although there has been little in the way of concessions. The best fine staple territory wools, graded, and the best Ohio delaines are quoted on a clean basis equivalent to 50 cents, firmly.

Fine staple clips of the best sort, with the short wool out, and the best fine 12-months Texas wools, are quoted on the basis of 47@48 cents and good staple and French combing wools of the best sorts at 45@46 cents, clean basis.

Half-blood combing wools have been rather inactive.

### Quarter-Bloods Strong

Three-eighths and a quarter-blood combing Ohio-Michigan and similar wools are held at 23 cents in the grease and territory wools of similar grade are quoted, respectively, at 43@44 cents for three-eighths and about 40 cents for quarter-blood combing.

In the West, there has been little done these last few days aside from the reported sale of some 4,500,000 pounds of fall mohair in Texas to a Boston house at 22 cents for the kid hair and 8 cents for the adult hair.

London has recovered somewhat from its slump of a week or more ago but is not quite back to the strength shown at the opening. The Continent is the heavy buyer, although the home trade is evidently taking rather more wool.

In Australia and at the Cape, prices for fine wools are on the lower basis, established last week, with the best combing 64-70s wools costing in Melbourne this week about 30@31 cents and good combing available at 29 cents clean basis, landed in bond at Boston, and best topmaking wools at about 28 cents.

## DIVIDENDS

Homestake Mining Co. declared the regular monthly dividend of 75 cents, payable Oct. 25 to stock of record Oct. 2.

Corn Exchange Bank Trust Co., New York, declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1, payable Nov. 1 to stock of record Oct. 21.

Borden Co. declared the regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents, payable Dec. 1 to stock of record Nov. 15.

Cluett-Peabody & Co. declared the regular quarterly dividend of 25 cents on the common, payable Nov. 1 to stock of record Oct. 21.

## Improvement Noted On a Broad Front

IN MOST districts in the United States, as shown by Federal Reserve reports, there is tangible evidence of improving business. Retail and wholesale trade is showing fall expansion. In the Atlanta area the largest rise in wholesale volume since 1927 took place last week, employment increased materially, the textile industry gained in output, shipments and unfilled orders and the building industry jumped about 70 per cent above the low of July.

St. Louis tells of slowly rising output in most industries throughout Missouri, department store sales are much better, and the footwear trade is satisfactory. One Kansas City wholesale hardware firm reported the largest orders for forward delivery in a number of years.

The steel centers in Ohio are showing greater than seasonal expansion, with a number of furnaces going into blast the last week and output estimated to be the best since last June. Prices are improving a bit, and the gain in railroad carloading is causing companies to recall shopmen for repair work at Toledo, Cleveland, Bucyrus and other points.

# New York Bond Market

(Quotations to 1:30 p. m.)

| | High | Low |
|---|---|---|
| Ab Straus 5½s '43 | 88½ | 88⅛ |
| Albany & Susq 3½s '46 | 82 | 82 |
| Alleghany Corp 5s '44 | 29½ | 29 |
| Alleghany Corp 5s '49 | 21 | 20½ |
| Alleghany Corp 5s '50 | 17½ | 16⅝ |
| Alleghany Valley 4s '42 | 92½ | 92¼ |
| Allis Chalmers deb 5s '37 | 86½ | 86 |
| Amer & Foreign Pow 5s 2030 | 38¼ | 37 |
| Amer I G Chem 5½s '49 | 78½ | 78½ |
| Amer Inter 5½s '49 | 80 | 80 |
| Amer Metals Co 5½s '34 | 71¾ | 71½ |
| Amer Smelting 5s '47 | 94⅜ | 94¼ |
| Amer Sugar Refining 6s '37 | 104 | 103¾ |
| Amer T&T 4½s 29 cv | 106 | 106 |
| Amer T&T col 5s '46 | 104⅞ | 104¾ |
| Amer T&T deb 5s '60 | 103¼ | 103 |
| Amer T&T 5s '65 | 103¼ | 103⅛ |
| Amer T&T deb 5½s '43 | 107¼ | 107 |
| Amer Writing Paper 6s '47 | 46 | 45 |
| Armour & Co 4½s '39 | 79⅛ | 78½ |
| Armour & Co of Del 5½s '43 | 74 | 73⅝ |
| Atch T&SF adj 4s '95 sta | 85⅝ | 85⅜ |
| Atch T&SF gen 4s '95 | 93⅞ | 93¼ |
| Atch T&SF 4½s '48 | 93¼ | 93⅛ |
| Atlanta Knox & C 4s | 75 | 75 |
| Atlanta & Danv 1st 4s '48 | 24¼ | 24¼ |
| Atl Coast Line 1st con 4s '52 | 80 | 80 |
| Atl Coast L L&N col 4s '52 | 56 | 56 |
| Balt & Ohio 1st 4s '48 | 84¼ | 84¼ |
| Balt & Ohio 4½s '33 | 63½ | 62 |
| Balt & Ohio 4½s cv '60 | 38 | 36½ |
| Balt & Ohio rfg 5s '95 | 49¾ | 48 |
| Balt & Ohio 5s ct Swn div '50 | 74⅞ | 74½ |
| Balt & Ohio 5s series D 2000 | 49½ | 48 |
| Balt & Ohio rfg 6s '95 | 54½ | 53½ |
| Bangor & Aroos 4s '51 | 74⅛ | 74⅛ |
| Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48 B | 107¼ | 107¼ |
| Bell Tel of Pa 5s '60 C | 108 | 107 |
| Beth Steel pur mon 5s '36 | 97 | 97 |
| Beth Steel rfg 5s '42 | 91 | 91 |
| Boston & Maine 5s '55 | 74 | 74 |
| Boston & Maine 5s '67 | 73 | 71 |
| Bow-Biltmore s f g 7s '34 | 41 | 41 |
| Bklyn Ed 5s E '52 | 105¼ | 105 |
| Bklyn Ed gen 5s A '49 | 108¾ | 108¾ |
| Bklyn-Man Tr sf 4s '68 | 87⅛ | 86⅞ |
| Bklyn Un Gas 5s '57 | 103½ | 103½ |
| Bklyn Un 7l 1st 5s '50 | 74½ | 75 |
| Bklyn Un Gas 5s '45 | 107 | 107 |
| Bklyn Un Gas 5s '50 | 102 | 102 |
| Buff Gen Elec 4½s B '81 | 101½ | 101½ |
| Buff R & P 4½s '57 | 57¾ | 57¾ |
| Bush Term con 5s '55 | 56 | 56 |
| Bush Term Bldg 5s '60 | 73⅝ | 73⅝ |
| Can Nat Ry 4½s '51 | 89⅜ | 89½ |
| Can Nat Ry 4½s '56 | 89½ | 89½ |
| Can Nat Ry 4½s '57 | 89⅜ | 89⅜ |
| Can Nat Ry 4¾s '55 | 92 | 92 |
| Can Nat Ry 5s July '69 | 96 | 95¾ |
| Can North 4½s '35 | 98¾ | 98¾ |
| Can North deb 6½s '46 | 104¾ | 104¾ |
| Can North deb 7s '40 | 104⅞ | 104⅞ |
| Can Pacific deb 4s | 71¾ | 71¼ |
| Can Pacific 4½s '60 | 70¼ | 70¼ |
| Can Pacific 5s '44 | 92½ | 92⅜ |
| Can Pacific 5s '54 | 87¼ | 87¼ |
| Carolina Clin & O 5s '38 | 89½ | 89½ |
| Cen of Ga con 5s '45 | 41 | 40 |
| Cen of Ga 5s C '59 | 25½ | 25 |
| Cen of Ga rfg 5½s '59 | 27 | 27 |
| Cen Hudson Gas 5s '57 | 104½ | 104½ |
| Cen Ill El & Gas 1st 5s '51 | 73½ | 73 |
| Cen Pacific 1st 4s '49 | 88 | 84½ |
| Cartainteed 5½s '48 | 43 | 42¾ |
| Ches Corp 5s '47 | 68 | 66 |
| Ches & O cv 4½s A '93 | 85 | 84¼ |
| Ches & O gen 4½s '92 | 97 | 97 |
| Ches & O con 5s '39 | 103¾ | 103¾ |
| Chicago B & Q 4s Ill div '49 | 96⅜ | 95¼ |
| Chicago B & Q rfg 5s '71 | 96 | 96 |
| Chicago & East Ill 5s '51 | 14 | 13 |
| Chicago M StP&Pac adj 5s | 50 | 49 |
| Chicago M StP&Pac adj 2000 | 97½ | 9 |
| Chicago M StP&Pac 5s '75 | 31 | 29 |
| Chicago & Nw gen 4s '87 | 54 | 54 |
| Chicago & Nw 4½s 2037 | 28 | 28 |
| Chicago & Nw deb 5s '33 | 65½ | 65 |
| Chicago & Nw 4¾s cv '49 | 25 | 23 |
| Chicago & Nw 4½s C | 28 | 28 |
| Chicago R I&P rfg 4s '34 | 35½ | 38 |
| Chicago R I&P 4½s '52 A | 34½ | 34 |
| Chicago R I&P 4½s cv '60 | 28 | 22½ |
| Chicago TerH & SE 1n 5s '60 | 40½ | 40½ |
| Chicago Un Sta 4½s A '63 | 95⅞ | 95⅞ |
| Chicago Un Sta 5s B '63 | 103½ | 103½ |
| Chicago & W Indiana 4s '52 | 70 | 69 |
| Chicago & W Indiana 5½s "62 B | 82½ | 82¼ |
| Childs Co 5s '43 | 35 | 33½ |
| Chile Copper 5s '47 | 42½ | 41 |
| Cin Gas & Elec 4s '68 A | 94⅝ | 93¾ |
| Cin Un Terminal 5s 2020 | 100 | 99¾ |
| Clev CC&StL 4½s E '77 | 53 | 51 |
| Clev Un Term 5s '73 | 78 | 78 |
| Clev Un Term 5½s '72 | 85¾ | 85¼ |
| Colonial Oil 6s '38 | 53 | 50 |
| Colo Fuel & Iron 5s '43 | 58½ | 58½ |
| Colo & So 1st rfg 4½s '35 | 83 | 83 |
| Columbia G & E Co 5s deb '61 | 85 | 84 |
| Columbus Ry Pr L 5½s '42 | 100½ | 100½ |
| Com Credit Co 5½s '35 | 96 | 96 |
| Com Credit Co 6s '34 | 99 | 99 |
| Com Inv Trust 5½s '49 | 96 | 95½ |
| Con Gas 5s '57 | 101⅞ | 101¼ |
| Con Gas 4½s '51 | 97¼ | 97 |
| Con Gas Co deb 5½s '45 | 106¼ | 106¼ |
| Container Corp 6s '46 | 40 | 04 |
| Cuba Cane Sug Prod 6s '50 | 2⅜ | 2⅜ |
| Cuba Nor Ry 5½s '42 | 29 | 29 |
| Cuba RR 1st 5s '42 | 35½ | 35½ |
| Cumberland T&T 5s '37 | 104¾ | 104¾ |
| Del & Hudson rfg 4s '43 | 86 | 85½ |
| Del & Hudson 5½s '37 | 95½ | 95 |
| Den & Rio G con 4s '36 | 44⅞ | 42 |
| Den & Rio G 4½s '36 | 47½ | 47½ |
| Den & Rio G Wn 5s '55 | 20¼ | 19 |
| Den & Rio G Wn rfg 5s '78 | 28 | 27 |
| Detroit Sd 4½s D '61 | 95¾ | 95½ |
| Detroit Ed 5s '49 | 101⅝ | 181½ |
| Detroit Ed 5s '55 | 101¼ | 101¼ |
| Detroit Ed 5s '62 | 102¼ | 102¼ |
| Donner Steel rfg 7s '42 | 80 | 80 |
| Dul & I Range 5s '37 | 100 | 100 |
| Duquesne P & L 4½s '67 | 102⅝ | 102½ |
| Duquesne P&L 4½s '57 | 102½ | 102½ |
| East Cuba Sug 7½s '37 | 10 | 10 |
| Erie RR 1st con 4s '96 | 75¾ | 75¾ |
| Erie RR cv 4s A '53 | 39 | 39 |
| Erie RR ref 5s '67 | 33 | 32 |
| Erie RR gen lien 4s '96 | 51¾ | 49½ |
| Erie RR gen 5s '75 | 32½ | 32 |
| Erie Gen Riv 6s '57 | 87 | 87 |
| Fed Lt & Trac 6s '42 | 62 | 62 |
| Fisk Rubber 8s '41 | 55 | 54⅜ |
| Fla East Coast 4½s '59 | 44 | 43½ |
| Fonda Johns & G 4½s '82 | 7 | 7 |
| Gen Cable Corp 5½s '47 | 65 | 64½ |
| Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37 | 102⅞ | 102⅝ |
| Gen Petroleum 5s '40 | 103½ | 103½ |
| Goodrich 6s '45 | 55¼ | 55 |
| Goodrich 1st 6½s '47 | 82½ | 82½ |
| Goodyear Tire 5s '57 | 83¼ | 83 |
| Grand Rap Ind 4½s '41 | 83 | 83 |
| Grand Tk Ry Can 6s '36 | 101½ | 101½ |
| Grand Tk Ry Can 7s '40 | 104½ | 103⅝ |
| Great Northern 4½s '77 E | 61¼ | 61¼ |
| Great Northern 5s '73 C | 66 | 66 |
| Great Northern gen 5½s B '51 | 69 | 69 |
| Great Northern 7s '36 A | 77¼ | 74 |
| Gulf States Steel 5½s '42 | 47¾ | 47¾ |
| Houston Oil 5½s '40 | 58⅛ | 58 |
| Hudson Coal 5s '62 | 43 | 42 |
| Hudson Co Gas 5s '49 | 104 | 104 |
| Hudson & Man adj in 5s '57 | 56½ | 56¼ |
| Hudson & Man rfg 5s '57 | 87 | 86½ |
| Humble Oil 5½s '32 | 58½ | 58 |
| Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '56 | 105½ | 105¼ |
| Ill Central 4s '53 | 63¾ | 63¾ |
| Ill Central 4¾s '66 | 42 | 39¾ |
| I Centra 6½s '36 | 69¼ | 69¼ |
| Ill Central CStL&NO 4½s '63 | 46¼ | 46¼ |
| Ill Central CStL&NO 5s A '63 | 50 | 50 |
| Ill Steel deb 4½s '40 | 101 | 100¾ |
| Inland Steel 4½s A '78 | 80½ | 80½ |
| Inland Steel 4½s B '81 | 81½ | 81½ |
| Inter Hydro El 6s '44 | 49¾ | 48½ |
| Inuter Match 5s cv rcts '41 | 9½ | 8⅝ |
| Inter Match Corp 5s '47 | 9⅝ | 9 |
| Inter Rap Tran 7s '32 ct | 60 | 60 |
| Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66 | 48 | 47⅜ |
| Inter Rap Trans 6s '32 ct | 16 | 16 |
| Inter Rap Trans 7s '32 | 61 | 60 |
| Inter Rap Trans 6s '32 | 17 | 17 |
| Int Cement Corp 5s '48 | 68½ | 68½ |
| Int & G Nor adj 6s '52 | 7¼ | 7¼ |
| Int Mer Mar col 6s '41 | 45 | 45 |
| Int Paper rfg 5s A '47 | 50½ | 50 |
| Int Paper 6s '55 | 18 | 18 |
| Int Rys Cen Am 6s '41 | 43 | 43 |
| Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52 | 39½ | 38 |
| Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39 | 47 | 44¼ |
| Int Tel & Tel 5s '55 | 43 | 40¾ |
| Iowa Central 1st 5s '38 ct | 5¼ | 5¼ |
| Kan City P&S&&Mem 4s '36 | 51⅝ | 51⅝ |
| Kan City P & L 4½s '61 | 100½ | 100 |
| Kan City P & L 4½s B | 101½ | 100¾ |
| Kan City rfg 5s '50 | 55 | 55 |
| Kan City Term 1st 4s '60 | 89⅞ | 89½ |
| Keith Albee Orpheum 6s '46 | 41 | 41 |
| Kresge Foundation 6s '36 | 73 | 73 |
| Lack Steel con 5s '50 | 90 | 90 |
| Laclede Gas rfg 5s '34 | 90½ | 90 |
| Laclede Gas 5½s '53 C | 65¾ | 65¾ |
| Lehigh Val (Pa) con 4s 2003 | 50 | 50 |
| Loew's Inc 6s '41 | 86½ | 85¾ |
| Long Island gen 4s '38 | 92⅝ | 92⅜ |
| Louis Arkansas 5s '69 | 36 | 34½ |
| Louis Gas & Elec rfg 5s '52 | 103⅝ | 103⅜ |
| L&N uni 4s '40 | 87¾ | 87¼ |
| L&N rfg 4½s C 2003 | 60¼ | 60 |
| Manhat Ry con 4s '90 | 25 | 24½ |
| Market St Ry gold 7s '40 | 78½ | 78½ |
| McCrory Stores 5½s '41 | 75 | 75 |
| Metro Edison 4½s '68 | 88⅝ | 88⅝ |
| Metro Edison rfg 5s '53 | 96½ | 96 |
| Metro Water 5½s '50 | 77 | 75 |
| Midvale Steel col 5s '36 | 96 | 95¾ |
| Mil El Ry & Lt 5s '71 | 84¾ | 83 |
| Mil & Sparta 4s '47 | 52¼ | 52¼ |
| Min & StL 1st rfg 4s '49 | 2½ | 2½ |
| Min StP & SSM 4s '38 | 50 | 50 |
| Min StL & SSM 5s gtd | 52½ | 52⅜ |
| Min StP & SSM 6s '46 | 24 | 24 |
| Mo Ill 5s '59 | 28 | 24½ |
| Mo K & T 1st 4s '90 | 77½ | 77½ |
| Mo K & T pl 4s B '62 | 63¼ | 63¼ |
| Mo K & T adj 5s A '67 | 41½ | 41 |
| Mo K & T pl 5s A '62 | 70¾ | 70¾ |
| Mo Pacific gen 4s '75 | 19½ | 18¼ |
| Mo Pacific rfg 5s A '65 | 32 | 31 |
| Mo Pacific 5s F '77 | 30 | 28 |
| Mo Pacific 5s G '78 | 29⅝ | 28½ |
| Mo Pacific 5s H '80 | 28¼ | 28¼ |
| Mo Pac 5s I '81 | 30 | 28½ |
| Mo Pacific 5½s '49 | 19½ | 18 |
| Mobile & O mont 5s '47 | 8 | 8 |
| Montana Power rfg 5s '43 | 89¼ | 89 |
| Morris & Co 1st 4½s '39 | 79 | 79 |
| Morris & Essex 4½s '55 | 80 | 80 |
| Namm Sons 6s '43 | 69 | 69 |
| Nassau Elec con 4s '51 | 52¾ | 52 |
| Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48 | 90⅝ | 90 |
| Nat Steel 8s | 81½ | 80 |
| New Eng T&T 4½s B '61 | 102 | 102 |
| N J Pow & Lt 4½s '60 | 88 | 87½ |
| N O Pub Ser 5s A '52 | 68 | 68 |
| N O Pub Ser 5s '55 B | 66¼ | 66¼ |
| N O T & M 4½s reis '56 | 31 | 30⅝ |
| N O T & M 5s A | 34 | 32 |
| NYC&HR gen 3½s '97 | 77 | 77 |
| NYC&HR con 4s A '98 | 72½ | 71⅜ |
| NYC&HR deb 4s '34 | 76½ | 76⅛ |
| NYC&HR 4½s N 2013 | 53⅝ | 51 |
| NYC&HR rfg & im 4½s 2013 | 53 | 51 |
| NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013 | 58⅝ | 56 |
| NYC&HR cv 6s '36 | 67 | 67 |
| NY Chi & StL 1st 4s '37 | 78⅝ | 78½ |
| NY Chi & StL 4½s '37 | 20 | 18½ |
| NY Chi & StL 5½s '74 | 23½ | 23 |
| NY Chi & StL 6s A '32 | 37 | 35 |
| NY Edison 5s C '51 | 105⅝ | 105½ |
| NY Edison 5s '44 | 105⅝ | 105½ |
| NY Edison rfg 6½s '41 | 111⅝ | 111⅜ |
| NY GELH&P pur m 4s '49 | 98¾ | 98¼ |
| NY GELH&P 5s '48 | 107¼ | 107⅛ |
| NY NH&H cit 6s '40 | 81¾ | 81¾ |
| NY Ont & W gen 4s '55 | 46 | 46 |
| NY Ont & W rfg 4s '92 | 53⅜ | 51½ |
| NY Steam Corp 5s '51 | 100¾ | 100¾ |
| NY Steam Corp 5s '56 | 100 | 100 |
| NY Tel gen 4½s '39 | 103⅜ | 103¼ |
| NY Trap Rock 6s '46 | 65¾ | 65¾ |
| NY W'chester & B 4½s '46 | 51½ | 50¾ |
| Niag Lock & O P 5s '55 | 99⅞ | 99⅝ |
| Niag Share 5½s '50 | 68½ | 68½ |
| Norf & W div 4s '44 | 96 | 95½ |
| Nor Am Cement 6½s '40 | 29 | 29 |
| North Am Co 5s '61 | 85¾ | 85 |
| Nor Am Ed 5s C '69 | 84 | 84 |
| Nor Am Ed 5½s '63 | 86½ | 86 |
| Nor Pacific gen 3s 2047 | 62 | 62 |
| Nor Pacific 6s B 2047 | 81¾ | 80⅞ |
| Nor States Pow 5s A '41 | 100¾ | 100 |
| Nor States Pow 6s B '41 | 104¾ | 104¾ |
| Ore Ry & Nav con 4s '46 | 90 | 90 |
| Ore Short Line gtd 5s '46 | 100¼ | 100¼ |
| Ore Wash RR & N 4s '61 | 83⅜ | 83⅜ |
| Otis Steel 6s '41 | 38 | 38 |
| Pac Tel & Tel 1st 5s '37 | 104⅞ | 104¾ |
| Pac Tel & Tel rfg 5s '82 | 106 | 105½ |
| Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '40 | 21¼ | 21¼ |
| Paramount Public 5½s '50 | 28¾ | 28¾ |
| Park-LexLeasehold 6½s '53 | 22 | 22 |
| Paramount Fam Las 6s '47 | 29½ | 29½ |
| Pathé Ex inc 7s '37 | 70 | 70 |
| Penn O & D RR 4½s A '77 | 80½ | 80¼ |
| Penn Pow & Lt 4½s '81 | 92¾ | 92⅝ |
| Penn Railroad con 4s '48 | 95 | 94¼ |
| Penn Railroad 4½s D '70 | 68 | 68 |
| Penn Railroad 4¾s '63 | 84¼ | 84¼ |
| Penn Railroad con 4½s '60 | 97 | 97 |
| Penn Railroad gen 4½s '65 | 83⅝ | 81½ |
| Penn Railroad 5s '68 | 86 | 86 |
| Penn Railroad gold 6½s '36 | 101¾ | 101¾ |
| Penn Railroad 3½s D | 78 | 78 |
| ePoples Gas L&C (Chi) 5s '47 | 103 | 103 |
| Peoples Gas L&C (Chi) 6s '43 | 107½ | 107 |
| Peoria & East 1st 4s '40 | 52 | 51 |
| Pere Marquette 5s '56 | 61 | 61 |
| Phillips Pet 5½s '39 | 68 | 68 |
| Philadelphia Co 5s '67 | 89 | 88½ |
| Philadelphia Elec Co 4s '71 | 95½ | 95⅜ |
| Phil & Read C&I 5s '73 | 65 | 64 |
| Phil & Read C&I 6s '49 | 58½ | 55 |
| Phil Railway 4s '37 | 24 | 24 |
| Pillsbury Flour M 6s '43 | 100 | 100 |
| Pitts CC&StL 4½s '77 | 81 | 81 |
| Pitts CC&StL 5s B '75 | 91 | 91 |
| Pitts & West Va Ry 4½s '60C | 42½ | 42 |
| Portland Gen Elec 4½s '60 | 57½ | 56 |
| Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53 | 35½ | 34 |
| Pressed Steel Car 5s '33 | 55 | 55 |
| Pub Evc E&G 4s | 96 | 96 |
| Pub Svc E&G 4½s '67 | 102¼ | 102 |
| Pub Svc E&G 4½s 1970 | 102¼ | 102¼ |
| Pure Oil 5½s '37 | 78 | 78 |
| Purity Baking 5s '48 | 70¾ | 70½ |
| Read rfg 4½s A '97 | 84½ | 84½ |
| Read rfg 4½s B '97 | 84½ | 84½ |
| Remington Rand 5½s '47 ww | 64 | 63¾ |
| St Louis IM&S 4s R&G div '33 | 50¼ | 50 |
| St Louis & SF 4½s '78 | 11¾ | 12 |
| St Louis & SF 5s B '50 | 15½ | 15½ |
| St Louis SW 2d 4s '89 | 48 | 45 |
| St Louis SW 1st 5s '52 | 47½ | 47½ |
| StP & SCSL 4½s '41 | 45 | 45 |
| StP M&M con 4s '33 | 93½ | 95½ |
| Seabd AL 6s | 4½ | 4¼ |
| Seabd A L 6s ct | 4 | 3¾ |
| Sharon Steel Hoop 5½s '48 | 42 | 42 |
| Shell Pipe 5s '52 | 79 | 77 |
| Shell Union 5s '47 | 75 | 73½ |
| Shell Union 5s ct ww '49 | 76 | 74 |
| Sierra & San F Pow 5s '49 | 97¼ | 96 |
| Simmons Co 5½s '43 | 42½ | 41 |
| Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38 | 95¼ | 95¼ |
| Sinclair Cru O 5½s '39 | 101¾ | 102⅜ |
| Sinclair Pipe L 5s '42 | 101½ | 101 |
| Skelly Oil Co 5½s '39 | 61¾ | 61¾ |
| Smith A O 6½s '33 | 100½ | 100½ |
| Solvay Amer Inv 5s '42 | 88 | 88 |
| Southern Bell & Tel 5s '41 | 104½ | 104½ |
| Southern Pacific col 4s '49 | 53 | 51 |
| Southern Pacific rfg 4s '5s | 81 | 80 |
| Southern Pacific 4½s '68 | 55 | 54 |
| Southern Pacific 4½s '69 ww | 54 | 52 |
| Southern Pacific 4½s '81 | 55½ | 53½ |
| Southern Ry 4s '56 | 31½ | 30⅞ |
| Southern Ry gen 6s '56 | 36½ | 36 |
| Southern Ry gen 6½s '56 | 41½ | 41½ |
| Stand Oil NJ 5s '46 | 103⅞ | 103½ |
| Stand Oil NY 4½s '51 | 97½ | 97⅝ |
| Tenn Copper 6s B '44 | 63½ | 63 |
| Tenn Elec Power 6s '47 | 100¼ | 100½ |
| Texas Corp 5s '44 | 90½ | 90 |
| Tex & Pac 5s B '77 | 54 | 54 |
| Tex & Pac 5s C '79 | 54 | 54 |
| Tex & Pac 5s D '80 | 53 | 53 |
| Third Ave rfg 4s '60 | 47 | 47 |
| Third Ave adj 5s '60 | 25 | 23¾ |
| Trumbell Steel 6s '40 | 63½ | 63 |
| Union El L & P 5½s '54 | 103 | 103 |
| Union Oil Cal 5s C '35 | 98¾ | 98¾ |
| Union Pacific 1st 4s '47 | 97 | 96½ |
| Union Pacific 4s '68 | 82½ | 82½ |
| U S Rubber Co 5s '47 | 52¾ | 51 |
| Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44 | 77½ | 76⅞ |
| Util Pow & Lt 5s '59 ww | 34 | 32 |
| Util Pow & Lt 5½s '47 | 37¼ | 35¾ |
| Vanadium 5s '41 | 51¾ | 51 |
| Va El & Pow 5½s | 100⅝ | 100⅝ |
| Virginia Ry 5s '62 | 95 | 94¾ |
| Virginia Ry & Power 5s '34 | 101½ | 101½ |
| Virginia & S'west con 5s '58 | 50¾ | 50¾ |
| Wabash RR 2d 5s '39 | 48 | 48 |
| Warner Bros Pict 6s '39 | 30⅜ | 30½ |
| West Pa Pow 5s A '46 | 106 | 106 |
| West Pa Pow 5s G '56 | 104 | 104 |
| West Shore 4s 2361 | 77¼ | 77¼ |
| West Shore 4s 2361 reg | 72 | 72 |
| Western Electric 5s '44 | 101 | 100⅞ |
| Western Maryland 4s '52 | 60¾ | 60 |
| Western Maryland 5½s '77 | 63½ | 63½ |
| Western NY & Pa 5s '37 | 100 | 100 |
| Western Pacific 5s A '46 | 35½ | 35½ |
| Western Union R E 4½s '50 | 67 | 66¼ |
| Western Union 5s '51 | 65½ | 64¾ |
| Western Union 6½s '36 | 85¾ | 85¾ |
| Western Union 5s '60 | 66 | 65 |
| Wheeling Steel 4½s B '53 | 62½ | 62½ |
| Wheeling Steel 5½s '48 | 71¾ | 71¼ |
| White Sew Mach 6s '36 xw | 20½ | 20½ |
| Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41 | 88 | 87¾ |
| Youngstown Sheet 5s A '78 | 68 | 68 |

### LIBERTY BONDS

| | High | Low | Last | Oct 4 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3½s '47 | 101.13 | 101.13 | 101.13 | 101.11 |
| 1st 4¼s '7 | 102.22 | 102.20 | 102.20 | 102.22 |
| 4th 4¼s '38 | 103.19 | 103.17 | 103.18 | 103.19 |
| US 3s '55 | 96.25 | 96.16 | 96.16 | 96.21 |
| US 3½s '49 | 98.6 | 98. | 98.1 | 98.2 |
| US 3½s '43 Mar | 100.30 | 100.26 | 100.26 | 100.23 |
| US 3½s '43 June | 101.1 | 100.30 | 101.1 | 101.00 |
| US 4¼s '47 | 100.25 | 100.20 | 100.25 | 100.22 |
| US 4¼s '56 | 102.19 | 102.16 | 102.16 | 102.17 |
| US 4s '54 | 104.24 | 104.24 | 104.24 | 104.21 |
| US 4¼s '52 | 108.15 | 108.8 | 108.8 | 108.12 |

### FOREIGN BONDS

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Abitibi P&P 5s '53 | 21½ | 20 | | |
| Antioquia 7s B A '45 | 11½ | 11½ | | |
| Antioquia 7s C '45 | 11½ | 11½ | | |
| Antwerp 5s '58 | 88 | 88 | | |
| Argentine Gov 6½s '62 | 53 | 52¾ | | |
| Argentine Gov 6s June '59 | 59½ | 58¾ | | |
| Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59 | 59½ | 59½ | | |
| Argentine Gov 6s May '60 | 59¾ | 59¾ | | |
| Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60 | 59¼ | 58¼ | | |
| Argentine Gov 6s Oct '60 | 58¾ | 58¾ | | |
| Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61 | 58¾ | 58¾ | | |
| Argentine Gov 6s '57 A | 59 | 58¾ | | |
| Argentine Gov 6s '58 B | 58½ | 58½ | | |
| Australia 4½s '56 | 77½ | 77 | | |
| Australia 5s '55 | 84 | 84 | | |
| Australia 5s '57 | 84¾ | 84 | | |
| Austria (Gov) 7s '43 | 92½ | 92½ | | |
| Batavian Pet 4½s '42 | 92 | 92 | | |
| Bavaria (State) 6½s '45 | 50¾ | 50¾ | | |
| Belgium (King) 6s '55 | 99⅝ | 99 | | |
| Belgium (King) 6½s '49 | 100¾ | 100½ | | |
| Belgium (King) 7s '55 | 105⅝ | 105¼ | | |
| Belgium (King) 7s '56 | 105½ | 105¼ | | |
| Berlin (City) 6s '58 | 40 | 39½ | | |
| Berlin (City) 6½s '50 | 43 | 43 | | |
| Berlin Elec 6½s '51 | 54⅞ | 54 | | |
| Berlin Elec 6½s '59 | 54 | 54 | | |
| Bolivia (Rep) 7s '58 | 7 | 6¾ | | |
| Bolivia (Rep) 7s '58 | 7⅞ | 6½ | | |
| Brazil 6½s '26-57 | 19½ | 18⅞ | | |
| Brazil 6½s '27-'57 | 19⅞ | 19⅞ | | |
| Brazil (US) 8s '41 | 23½ | 23 | | |
| Breda (Ernesto) 7s '54 ww | 62¾ | 62¾ | | |
| Brisbane 5s '57 | 76¼ | 75½ | | |
| Brisbane 5s '58 | 78 | 78 | | |
| Budapest (City) 6s '62 | 27½ | 27½ | | |
| Buenos Aires 6s Oct '60 | 48 | 47½ | | |
| Buenos Aires 6s '61 (Prov) | 33 | 32½ | | |
| Buenos Aires 6½s '55 | 51 | 50¼ | | |
| Canada (Dom) 4½s '36 | 99½ | 99½ | | |
| Canada (Dom) 4s '60 | 86¾ | 86½ | | |
| Canada Dom) 5s '62 | 100½ | 100¼ | | |
| Cauca Valley 7½s '46 | 12½ | 12½ | | |
| Chile (Bank) 6s '61 | 8 | 8 | | |
| Chile (Bank) 6½s '57 | 8¾ | 8¾ | | |
| Chile (Bank) 6s '62 | 9 | 9 | | |
| Chile (Rep) 6s' 60 | 9 | 9 | | |
| Colombia Mtg Bk 6½s '47 | 27 | 27 | | |
| Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct | 35½ | 35½ | | |
| Cordoba (Prov) 7s '42 | 30½ | 30 | | |
| Cuba (Rep) 5s ('04) '44 | 90 | 90 | | |
| Cuba (Rep) 5½s '45 | 42¼ | 41¾ | | |
| Cundi (Rep) 6½s '50 | 11½ | 11½ | | |
| Czechoslovakia (Rep) 8s '51 | 100¼ | 100¼ | | |
| Denmark (King) 4½s '62 | 78¾ | 78¾ | | |
| Denmark (King) 6s '42 | 94¾ | 94¾ | | |
| Dominic (Rep) 5½s '42 | 55 | 55 | | |
| Dominic (Rep) 5½s 1st '40 | 47 | 47 | | |
| Duke Price Power 6s '66 | 82 | 81 | | |
| Dutch Ei 6s '47 | 99¾ | 99¾ | | |
| Dutch El st 6s '52 | 99¾ | 99¾ | | |
| Fiat 7s '46 war | 90½ | 90 | | |
| Finland 5½s '58 | 68 | 67 | | |
| Finland (Rep) 7s '50 | 74¼ | 74¼ | | |
| Framerican Dev 7½s '42 | 101½ | 101½ | | |
| Frankfort 6½s '52 | 39 | 38¼ | | |
| French (Rep) 7s '49 | 115¾ | 115¾ | | |
| French (Rep) 7½s '41 | 130⅞ | 130 | | |
| Gelsenkirchen Min 6s '34 | 34 | 33 | | |
| German 7s '49 | 71 | 70 | | |
| Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s '38 | 57¾ | 57½ | | |
| Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s July '60 | 52½ | 52½ | | |
| Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60 | 52¾ | 52¼ | | |
| Germ Cen Ag Bk 7s '50 | 60¼ | 60¼ | | |
| Germ Con Agr 6½s '58 rcts | 43¾ | 42¾ | | |
| Germ El Pow 6½s '50 | 52½ | 52 | | |
| Germ Gen Elec 6s '48 | 44 | 44 | | |
| Germ Gen Elec 7s '45 | 51¾ | 51¾ | | |
| Germ Gov Int 5½s '65 | 52¾ | 51½ | | |
| Graz 8s '54 | 49¼ | 49 | | |
| Haiti (Rep) 6s '52 | 75 | 75 | | |
| Hamburg 6s '46 | 44½ | 44 | | |
| Helsingfors 6½s '60 | 68 | 68 | | |
| Holland Am Line 6s '47 | 18 | 18 | | |
| Hungary (King) 7½s A '44 | 42 | 42 | | |
| Hungary

# REFORM METHODS OCCUPY MEETING OF PENOLOGISTS

## Interest Centers Around Discussion of Pre-Parole School

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 5—Two major problems embracing disciplinary treatment of prisoners and the process of reform occupied the attention of penologists at today's session of the conference being held by the American Prison Association in Indianapolis—charities and social service.

Much interest was evinced in a pre-parole school, designed to prepare the prisoner to again enter civil life, that is conducted by the Preston School of Industry, Ione, Calif. Mr. R. A. Lang of that institution stated this system of education had more than justified the effort it took.

"Our pre-parole school is designed to change the mental processes of the individual from criminal tendencies toward constructive ideas and to help him develop those qualities of good citizenship that will enable him to take a worthy place in society," Mr. Lang said.

The boys get into the enthusiasm of the thing and work for parole like they obey the rules governing a contest and we give them diplomas of honor after they go out to help others who have transgressed, he said.

Parole without adequate supervision afterward, is of little benefit to the individual or society, Mrs. Walter Collins, Columbus, Ohio, a lieutenant-colonel of the Volunteers of America, told the delegates. Several chaplains in the conferences stressed the need of spiritual rehabilitation as well as rehabilitation in finding jobs and similar matters upon discharge or parole.

Research in a group of men's prisons throughout the country reveal that 16 per cent have well-rounded staffs for workers trained in social investigation, 32 per cent have moderately well-equipped staffs, and the remainder part time workers, Dr. V. O. Branham, deputy commissioner of New York State Department of Correction, stated. Speakers in scattered references attributed the increase in admissions to prison to the breakdown of the home and its influences.

"Our federal prisons are well on the way to become the safest from danger of fire of any in the country," Mr. Horatio Bond, a Boston engineer, who has completed a survey for the Federal Bureau of Prisons, stated.

Best managed institutions require least punishments, Mrs. Frederic Upham, of Chicago, member of the Advisory Board of Federal Industrial Institutions for Women, stated.

"We have gotten away from corporal punishment, although it is permitted by law and practiced some. It is only a question of time until we shall have abandoned it," she said.

## Girl Scouts Hear Of Character Need

(Continued from Page 1)

which its best features can be put at the disposal of the girls."

In these times, there are cases when troop meetings and camping trips are the only link with normal living, Mrs. Brady told the delegates. No fundamental change has been made in the activities as a result of the emergency and the demand for the program is greater than ever before, she declared.

**Membership of 300,000**

Reporting a registered membership in the Girl Scouts of nearly 300,000, the chairman said she was confident that the figure by no means represents the full strength of the movement in the country. In 1930 and 1931, the membership increased by more than 70,000 compared with a 37,000 increase in the two previous years, she announced.

As a member of the national citizens' committee for the relief and welfare mobilization of 1932, launched by President Hoover at the White House last month, Mrs. Brady explained today where the Girl Scouts will fit into the national campaign.

"The Girl Scouts are represented on that committee," she said, "because the President and its chairman realize that the work done by the organization is of the greatest importance just now. The question of whether character-building agencies deserve public support, is not debatable. Any relief program which did not embody some means of preserving them would be one that piled up for some future day a huge debt in demoralization."

The first formal session of the convention was imposing, with informed Girl Scout leaders from many sections of the country repeating the threefold promise in which lies the essence of the whole movement—"On my honor, I will try: to do my duty to God and my country, to help other people at all times, and to obey the Girl Scout laws."

Greetings were extended by Mrs. Leigh R. Powell Jr., commissioner of the Norfolk local council of Girl Scouts, who are hostesses at the convention. Response was given by Mrs. Frederick Edey, of Bellville, L. I., who is completing her second term as president of the national organization.

Economic factors in Girl Scouting were discussed by Mrs. Edgar Rickard, treasurer, who presented the 1933 budget, and by Mr. Edward F. Elwood, comptroller, who reported on the financing of the development plan under which the organization is working.

Members of the Norfolk Girl Scout Council were hostesses at a reception for delegates last night at the Cavalier Hotel, convention headquarters. Although politics are not being discussed because of the non-partisan character of the Girl Scouts, members last night gathered to hear President Hoover speak at Des Moines, Iowa. Mrs. Hoover, honorary president of the Girl Scouts, is expected here Thursday evening.

Growing sentiment throughout the country relative to the need for active continuance of such character-building work as that done by the Girl Scouts was reported by Miss Josephine Schain, national director.

"When we met in convention a year ago, emphasis throughout the country was being laid on the need of raising funds to feed the tragically growing group of unemployed," she said. "Now the opinion is generally accepted that it is not enough merely to meet the financial needs of the relief societies, but that the other organizations which go to make up the pattern of life for the community must likewise be maintained."

**International Work**

Strengthening of international bonds by attendance of a group at the opening of a Scout chalet in Switzerland and by a camping trip to Ireland was reported by the field division. A total of 54,443 Girl Scouts attended 482 camps last summer, it was announced. Girl Scouts, it was reported, are maintaining at present 106 "little houses," 73 cabins and 113 apartments. Account reaching headquarters show that an abandoned gas station, a stable, a garage and rural schoolhouse have been turned into attractive Girl Scout homes where home making may be learned.

College courses in Girl Scout leadership were said to have exceeded the highest hopes of the personnel division. Eighty-nine college courses have been given since September, 1931, training 3177 students, or twice the number of the previous year.

During the past year, 31,859 girls were supplied with Girl Scout uniforms, according to the national equipment service report. It is estimated that 24.4 per cent of registered Girl Scouts are in uniform today, a decrease of 15.6 per cent from the estimated figures of a year ago. About 1800 more girls made their own uniforms this year than did last.

In spite of economic conditions, the equipment service announced that the distribution of proficiency badges had made progress. During the last year 36,500 second-class badges and 5000 first-class badges were supplied and there were calls for 198,571 proficiency badges.

## WORK RELIEF PLANNED BY PENNSYLVANIA

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

HARRISBURG, Penna., Oct. 5—Work relief in 65 counties in Pennsylvania outside of Philadelphia and Blair will be provided, according to an announcement by Gov. Gifford Pinchot yesterday. The work will start as soon as the Federal Government approves the projects in the program for which $16,336,874 is available. The allotment to Pennsylvania of $5,267,000 of emergency federal-aid funds, plus approximately $5,000,000 of the original federal-aid money which was matched to a similar amount provided by the State, make up a total which will pay for work-relief road projects. The projects must be completed by July 1, 1933.

The State Highway Department on Sept. 30 announced a new record of employment on road construction, with 40,359 laborers at work.

## Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Arnold Bamberger, Baltimore, Md.
Lovetta May Peeke, Kansas City, Mo.
Oscar Graham Peeke, Kansas City, Mo.
Mrs. Nina B. Kroeck, Youngstown, Ohio.
Mrs. Irene M. Taylor, Wauwatosa, Wis.
Mrs. Kathleen N. Burrows, Burlington, Vt.
Betty Fenwick Beakes, Wilkinsburg, Penna.
Mrs. Mabel L. Gleitsman, New York, N. Y.
Mrs. Elsie Clifford Chapman, Seattle, Wash.
Harold J. Benson, Lakewood, Ohio.
Mrs. Eleanor S. Benson, Lakewood, Ohio.
Mrs. Alice C. Reese, Hollywood, Calif.
Mrs. Wilhelmina H. Young, Buffalo, N. Y.
Robert D. Young, Buffalo, N. Y.
Mrs. Lillie White Owens, Atlanta, Ga.
Miss Nora R. Furness, Baltimore, Md.
Charles N. Knowles, Denver, Colo.
Mrs. Evangeline Peppin, Roanoke, Va.
Frederick W. Fox, Detroit, Mich.
Mrs. Mae E. Nickason, Auburn, N. Y.
F. J. Nickason, Auburn, N. Y.
Roy Burton McAloney, S. Easton, Mass.
Wescott E. Sanborn, Somerville, Mass.
Miss Mary A. Reat, Bethlehem, Penna.
Lucie E. Raymond, Hyannis, Mass.
Louis E. Bodfish, Hyannis, Mass.
George A. Raymond, Hyannis, Mass.
Elmore V. Cobb, Colorado Springs, Colo.
Miriam P. Whitten, Glendale, Calif.
Mrs. Ethel R. Phelan, New York, N. Y.
Edgar L. Phelan, New York, N. Y.
Mrs. Grace J. Williams, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Mrs. Christine M. Cook, Lowell, Mass.

**ENGLISH BUS CONTRACT**

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

BOLTON, Eng.—A new industry has been started in Bolton by the placing of a contract for 10 double-decker motor omnibus bodies with a local firm. The company, which has not previously built bodies, has put down special plant for the work.

# Return of Liquor Condemned As Threat to American Youth

selling joint within 200 feet of the front door of a public school. Again and again civic bodies tried to enforce the law against these liquor selling places at our door; every time they failed. The liquor dealers had their highly paid attorney, they had their political pull. They simply sneered at any law-enforcing attempt that was made in defense of the thousands of our high school boys.

**Closed and Padlocked**

"As soon as prohibition came, these places closed up. Once during the prohibition era, a speakeasy opened near the school. But on my protest it was promptly padlocked.

"Of all the wild hypocrisies that the opponents of prohibition are practicing, it would be hard to conceive anything more hypocritical and ridiculously false than their pretending that prohibition has been injurious to young people. When did these opponents of the dry law give one nickel of their fortunes, or one minute of their time to defend the American youth against the wholesale ravages of the wide-open saloons that were creating approximately 100,000 drunkards out of American boys before prohibition? Did any one of these excited booze advocates ever utter one word of protest against the youth-destroying liquor traffic that resorted to every subterfuge to draw young men into the saloons and to capture them as victims for their nefarious traffic?

"In the old days before prohibition, drinking on the part of our boys was a constant source of trouble. Boys who went home to lunch frequently came back dazed and odoriferous of beer. Their lunch had consisted of a mug of beer and a pretzel. Student activities were constantly marred by excessive drinking. Pupils came to school still under the influence of 'the night before.'

"All this has disappeared. We have not had a case of discipline involving the use of intoxicating liquor in this school for more than 10 years. The transformation for the better is nothing short of miraculous.

**No Flask Toting at Socials**

"I attend the social functions of our pupils either in person or by representative. At our student dances, parties and other affairs, I have not seen or heard of a case of pupil-drinking for years. I have never seen during prohibition days among our pupils any sign of a 'flask.' In two months in saloon-ridden England I have seen among young people more flask toting than I have seen among the young people of America in two years.

"The enormous improvement among our young people under prohibition in this school is not unique. The recent report of the dean of Yale University shows only one case of discipline involving the use of liquor during the last college year. To those of us familiar with college conditions in the past this is a most astonishing and encouraging situation.

"Not only has drinking among our high school pupils practically disappeared as compared with former conditions, but there are other very valuable results which prohibition has brought about. Before prohibition, the teachers in this school maintained a fund to which they contributed voluntarily for the purpose of supplying milk and rolls to pupils who came to their classes without any breakfast and often in a fainting condition.

"They also maintained a committee that made it a business to collect from our well-to-do pupils cast-off clothing and distribute it among the needy pupils. Within two years after prohibition came, this teacher organization was disbanded as need for its services no longer existed. Even in these times of depression, among our thousands of pupils there is not one who shows the marks of liquor drinking or who is not decently clothed and fed."

**Education Is Stressed**

The need for vigorous campaigns of temperance education in the schools and for impressing teachers generally with the importance of complying earnestly with state regulations concerning instruction on the evils of drinking alcoholic beverages was emphasized by Dr. George H. Donaldson of the hygiene department of DeWitt Clinton High School, and Prof. Arthur C. Lasswell of the biology department, Theodore Roosevelt High School.

"Young people today are very receptive to temperance education," Dr. Donaldson said. "I believe that the present generation of boys and girls is the finest the world has ever seen. Young people now are by no means so much exposed to temptations to drik intoxicating liquor as they were before the dry law went into effect and it is most important to give them sound education on the value of temperance so that they may thoroughly appreciate the benefits of prohibition.

"Laws of 46 states require teachers in the public schools to instruct their pupils as to the effects of alcohol and other narcotics. In many cases, however, teachers are not as diligent in giving their pupils this instruction as they should be.

"I use, in my classes, a leaflet entitled 'American Manhood and the Alcohol Problem,' by Louis H. Smith. I find that the pupils become very much interested in the facts this pamphlet contains and they often inquire, 'Why were we not taught these things before?'

"Persons who are opposed to the dry law talk a great deal about lawlessness which they say has grown up under prohibition. I wonder whether they remember the lawlessness that ran riot before prohibition.

**Speakeasies Not Busy**

"In my home community on the New Jersey side of the Palisades, 35 years ago, long before there was much thought of prohibition, there were 17 places which sold liquor in a total population of 350 or 500 persons. Many of the liquor sellers had no licenses. The population has grown until it now numbers about 15,000 persons.

"Some time ago several residents engaged expert investigators to report on the amount of illegal liquor selling that was going on. These investigators found 13 speakeasies selling liquor and reported to us the addresses of the places. Whenever I pass near one of them I observe it carefully, and I have never yet seen anyone going into them or coming out.

"Undoubtedly they carry on some traffic in liquor. But from my observation I do not believe that it is a large amount.

"As an instance of the lawlessness of the liquor trade before prohibition, I recall that there was a woman in our community who was continually incapacitated by drink. Her husband, according to the law at that time, had forbidden every liquor dealer in the place to sell her alcoholic beverages. None of them took any notice of his order.

"At last I asked him whether he would back me up if I made a formal complaint to the police against the men who were selling liquor to his wife. 'I wouldn't dare to,' he replied. 'The saloon keepers would burn my house down if I reported them.'"

Temperance education should be presented to young people so effectively that they will always remember vividly the facts they have learned about the evils of alcoholic beverages, Professor Lasswell declaredd.

**Teach Proper Ideals**

"The proper function of the school is to inculcate proper ideals," he said. "The boy or girl who knows the harm of any action is not so likely to yield to any temptation to that action. Community thinking and family opinions control in a large way the forming habits of growing youth.

"Community thinking, under the persuasion of scientific temperance instruction, was a large element in the advanced moral legislation that gave the United States the Eighteenth Amendment. The need for the same instruction remains today. In temperance education, as in many other fields, it is the more-than-required activity that is needed to achieve the greatest results.

"The conscience of the teacher allows him or her to take the easiest way sometimes. Some teachers, not seeing the wide-reaching consequences of omitting the constructive program of temperance education and in the press of many other duties, have neglected or altogether left out this much-needed instruction.

"In teaching the effects of stimulants and narcotics, I cover the subject according to the best instruction I have been able to find. Then I announce a prize of $5, to be awarded for the best essay on any phase of the alcohol question. The prize is given by the Prohibition Educational League of New York. I take part in other temperance education activities carried on out of school time, and I find that many young people enter zealously into plans for an evening of debate, song, refreshments and awards of prizes.

**Experiments Prove Helpful**

"In class instruction, I find that experiments showing the effect which alcohol has on the white of eggs give the pupils a very vivid illustration of the way it may function when partaken of as a beverage. I explain to them very carefully also how it is that alcohol, being a narcotic and therefore a depressant, seems to act as a stimulant.

"I explain to them that alcohol always deadens the nerves. The nerves that control the flow of blood are deadened first, causing an increase of flow of the blood. It is just like taking the brakes off an automobile when it is going down hill. It naturally goes faster. The increased blood flow increases the feeling of well-being and of some of the activities of the body. Thus alcohol is considered a stimulant.

"I always call the attention of pupils to contests and offers of prize awards for essays dealing with the effects of alcohol. In this way I get the interest of many pupils who intend to devote themselves to further study of human welfare."

## Women on Farms Urged To Vote Against Repeal

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

CHICAGO, Oct. 4—Because she believes prohibition a good policy, Mrs. T. L. Smith, Iowa farm woman who heads the rural women's division in the Republican national campaign, has written a statement giving her reasons as a dry for supporting the Republican ticket. She is sending it to all the farm women in her national campaign mailing list.

"It is a matter of history and of pride to us that the big majority of farm women are stanchly dry," the statement begins. Then follows Mrs. Smith's comparison of the stands of the two political parties, and her conclusion, "The American nation, never in its history has gone backward, and in this case, the progress we have made must be preserved."

In an interview, Mrs. Smith outlined her views further.

"The farm people are solidly for temperance," she said. "We who have lived a long time on farms can see the change for the better brought about by prohibition. I can remember before prohibition that during the two or three days of the county fair one could see drunken men lying about the fair grounds. You don't see such sights now, I'm thankful to say.

"We hear much about bootlegging and liquor peddling today, but that's nothing new. We heard complaints about law violation when saloons were legal. We had laws then forbidding the sale of liquor to minors, for example, but the saloons were unscrupulous about selling to young people.

"We who remember the past cannot so easily be taken in by promises heard nowadays of a new method of selling liquor without saloons. Liquor selling is demoralizing to all who take part in it, and wherever liquor is sold you will have the saloon atmosphere, no matter by what name the place is called. Suppose liquor is sold in drug stores, for example. What mother would like to see her children patronize stores which, though they bear the most respectable of names, are in fact barrooms?

"Not even the economic argument that restoring the legal manufacture of liquor would give the farmers a market for their grain, influences farmers. We know that only a small amount of grain goes into alcoholic drinks, and that prosperity for the farmer is not to be won by such a backward step."

## RICHMOND AIRPORT REPORTS BIG GAINS

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

RICHMOND, Va.—Air travel in and out of Richmond over the Eastern Air Transport from the Richard Evelyn Byrd airport here has almost trebled during the past six months as compared with the same period of 1931, it is reported. There has also been a 12 per cent increase in mail weight during the first six months of the year.

# *Auto Motors for Aircraft?*

* * *

### *When Cost Is Divided Into Horsepower Units the Advantages Seem Rather Doubtful*

* * *

By VOLNEY D. HURD

LOW-COST motors for popular-priced aviation is ever a pertinent subject for discussion among flying enthusiasts. Airplane engines have been noted for their high cost. The rest of the structure promises to lend itself to ultimate low-cost production, through natural progress in the art. Thus the engine has come in for particular attention.

One of the leading builders and designers of airplanes, Mr. Frederick Koolhoven of Holland, announced the first of the summer the design of an airplane built to use a Ford automobile motor. We carried a story on that which aroused considerable interest among our readers.

Among American manufacturers who have had a great deal of experience in not only airplane design and building, but also motor research, is Mr. Sherman M. Fairchild. Commenting on the story of the Koolhoven ship, Mr. Fairchild makes the following well-thought-out statement:

"Many people have had the theory that automobile motors are so cheap they should be adapted for airplane use, and I personally have spent a great deal of time with the enginers of the Chrysler Company in going into this problem. When all is said and done, it is no cheaper to use a 100-horsepower Chrysler motor than a Cirrus motor which we are now using.

"There are very few automobile motors of the 100-horsepower class that can be bought for less than $4 a horsepower, and this price is considerably less than that at which Chrysler sells his motorboat motors. To this price must be added the cost of radiator and plumbing, and the fact that a larger ship will have to be built in order to have the same wing loading, and an additional expense will be involved in providing either a reduction gear or some mounting for the propeller of the type which Mr. Koolhoven proposes.

"These additional expenses offset whatever small saving might be made in the initial cost of the motor and give us an airplane which in reliability and performance would be much below our present plane. None of the present automobile carburetors would work particularly well in planes. In addition to the weight of the motor and installation, you would have to carry a battery for ignition and starting, and have some rather heavy wiring.

"There is no one more interested in getting out a plane in which every dollar in the sales price that can be knocked off is eliminated. We have had a lot of investigations made, etc., in looking at many possible claims, including this one, and unfortunately, so far, all of them have had some 'bugs' in. However, we have not given up hope, and in the meantime are building an article which is very good value considering the present state of the art."

Mr. Fairchild's letter points out a fact which seems to have been overlooked in the popular discussion of low-priced engines for airplanes; that is the question of horsepower costs. When one considers the horsepower demanded for the airplane, where even 100 horsepower is required for the simplest small ships, and then compare these costs with the automobile motor costs of similar horsepower, the picture takes on a little different aspect.

Low-priced automobiles are using motors which develop around 40 horsepower. An automobile with a 100-horsepower engine is going to run into considerable more money. Add to this the extra weight which must be compensated for in the airplane design when using such a car's motor as explained by Mr. Fairchild, and the problem becomes more difficult.

Perhaps the answer to this whole thing lies in the use of a different type of power. Mr. Henry Ford recently stated that he felt perhaps steam would be the answer to aviation power requirements. With the present progress in crude oil burning design, and low cost of steam engine, it is quite possible that this might be an answer.

In the meantime, as long as horsepowers of 100 or more are required for useful aviation, it appears that the automobile engine will not be the answer. Even if the aeronautical engineers were to design machines which perform satisfactorily with 25 to 30 horsepower, the chances are that a small lightweight engine meeting these requirements built along aviation lines could be produced, which would not only successfully compete with the automobile engine as to price, but would be much more useful from a weight and general efficiency viewpoint.

**GENERAL ELECTRIC BUSY**

NEW YORK Oct. 5 (AP)—General Electric Company announces that it has increased production of oil furnaces at its Pittsfield (Mass.) plant by 50 per cent. The higher rate of operations will continue until the first of 1933.


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BOSTON, Back Bay, 1-5-11-19 Peterboro St.—1 and 2-room kitchenette apts., modern improvements, Frigidaire. Tel. Ken. 6317.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS., Forest Park Section—Six rooms, second floor; fireplace, conveniences; reasonable to desirable party. Phone 6-7003.

### APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

LUDLOW-ON-HUDSON, N. Y.—Attractive 5-room, outside apartment, sun porch; near excellent schools, transit, stores; $105. 9 Franklin Avenue. Telephone evenings, Yonkers 9274-J.

### APARTMENTS—UNFURNISHED

EAST ORANGE, N. J.—Upper apartment 2-family house, 7 rooms, 2 baths; near Lackawanna. Write Box S-55, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

LUDLOW-ON-HUDSON, N. Y.—Attractive 5-room, outside apartment, sun porch; near excellent schools, transit, stores; $88. 9 Franklin Avenue. Telephone evenings, Yonkers 9274-J.

PLEASANT apartments, 23-27 St. Stephen St.—5 rooms and alcove; convenient to The Mother Church. Call RALPH PATTERSON, Kenmore 8187.

SEVEN-ROOM apartment, steam heat, hot water, improvements, $55. 15 Westchester Square, Bronx, New York City.

WOLLASTON, MASS., 10 Quincy St., near center of Quincy—9 large rooms, clean, modern, warm; continuous hot water; good neighborhood; practically new garage. Granite 0631-R.

### AUTOMOBILES FOR HIRE

PACKARD limousines for all occasions; trips arranged. J. A. JOHNSON, 130 University Rd., Brookline. Mass. Asp. 5683.

### BOARD FOR CHILDREN

A HAPPY, sunny home for children with mother's loving care in the country 11 miles from Boston. 371 North St., No. Weymouth, Mass. Tel. Wey. 1431-W.

### CLEANING AND DYEING

NORWAY TAILORS—All kinds of tailoring, cleansing, dyeing, pressing; furs remodelled and relined. 185 Massachusetts Ave., Boston.

### CORSETIERES

ATTENTION to your individual requirements will assure you comfort if you have your corsets, corselettes or brassieres made to order; our prices are reasonable.
IDA GORDON
239 72nd St., New York City Su. 7-7745

### COUNTRY BOARD

CHARMING country home open to paying guests by day, week or month. FAIRFIELD FARMS, Great Barrington, Mass., Route 17. Telephone 52-W. MRS. W. H. WEBSTER.

### DRESSMAKING

DRESSMAKING, REMODELING, alterations, family sewing; out $4 a day. Write Box M-53, Room 1804, 270 Madison Avenue, New York City.

### EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

CENTRAL EMPLOYMENT AGENCY
Newark, N. J., 31 Marshall Street
Superior male and female help, all nationalities—chauffeurs, cooks, etc.—furnished free to employers. MRS. GERTRUDE DIXON, Ma. 2-4115.

### FARM PRODUCE

SWARTHMORE, PA., AND VICINITY—Fresh fruit and vegetables of the better kind, daily. HARRY CHAIKIN. Phone Swarthmore 1727.

### FLOORING

LAY NEW OAK FLOORS NOW
THINK OF IT! Flooring costs only $3 to $10 per room. Call and see samples or phone Ken. 8030. McCONNELL CO., 91 Huntington Ave., Boston. Mass.

### HELP WANTED—WOMEN

GOOD home, small compensation, offered refined motherly women in exchange for services and companionship. Write Box F-17, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

HOUSEKEEPER—Six-room house, suburbs; 2 adults in family; good home; small salary. 10431—212 Place, Queens Village, N. Y.

### HOMES WITH ATTENTION

COLLINGWOOD, N. J.—Permanent or temporary home for elderly people or those needing rest or attention; experienced care, convenient to Camden or Philadelphia, Pa.; N. J. State License. MRS SARAH J. DAUBMAN, Colgwd. 802

### HOUSES TO LET

NINE rooms, bath, sun porch, hot water heating; refined neighborhood; very convenient railroad station; $75 monthly. 57 Claire Ave., New Rochelle, N. Y. Telephone 6928.

### LEGAL NOTICES

A MEETING for the nomination of officers will be held at the bank on October 10th at 4:30 p. m.
SUFFOLK COOPERATIVE BANK
by Ernest A. Hale, Clerk
44 Bromfield Street, Boston.

### SALESWOMEN WANTED

EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY
in New England for women of refinement, ability, serious purpose, to represent exclusive sportswear house direct to consumer; commission basis. MRS. H. I. BARTHEL, Stafford Springs, Conn.

### SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

CHAUFFEUR—Young man, 30 years of age, honest and reliable, 8 years' experience, 5 years with last employer, will go anywhere; A-1 references. Mystic 8163-W.

CHAUFFEUR—Young man, 30 years of age, honest and reliable; 8 years' experience, 5 years with last employer; will go anywhere; A-1 references. Mystic 8163-W (Medford, Mass.).

HOTEL clerk, cashier and steward; 15 years' varied experience; fully capable managing small hotel; good reference; married; salary secondary. CLARENCE SMITH, 338 West 71st St., New York City.

### SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

ATTENDANT-COMPANION, housework or care of children; good plain cook; former school teacher; Christian Scientists preferred; references exchanged. E. B. RIDLEY, 29 Richardson St., Woodfords, Me.

COMPETENT girl for housework, part or full time; stay in or go home nights; good references. Highlands 0831.

COMPETENT, light-colored woman wishes position child's nurse or lady's companion; reliable. Tel. Monument 2-3439, New York City.

COMPANION, secretary, housekeeper; competent, careful manager, good cook; cheerful, absolutely reliable, free to travel; drives car; excellent reference. G-32, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

EXPERIENCED cook wishes position in New York City. Write VANDERWIELEN, 314 East 41st St., New York City.

HOUSEKEEPER-COMPANION—Refined American Protestant woman, secretarial experience, knowledge organization work, excellent credentials; part time or full time. Write Box K-16, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

NEW YORK CITY—Girl, colored, seeks part or whole time work, cooking; excellent references; willing; city or suburbs. Lehigh 4-4899.

PRACTICAL attendant-companion or housekeeper for elderly lady or couple; experienced. 384 Brook Avenue, Passaic, N. J.

WANTED—By woman of refinement and ability, position of hostess, companion or housekeeper where other help is maintained; would travel; references. G-30, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

WANTED by experienced, reliable colored lady, day work and bundle washing at home. MRS. R. ELIZABETH BANDY, Com. 8155 (Boston).

YOUNG woman with experience would like position as housekeeper or companion; no small children. MRS. W. J. C., 153 S. South Carolina Ave., Atlantic City, N. J.

### TEACHERS AND TUTORS

ADRIAAN VANDERBILT
Piano—Theory—Coaching
166 W. 72nd St., New York City
Tel. Trafalgar 7-6205

LADY with 14 years' teaching experience in schools and colleges, specializing in English and Latin, desires position. PRICILLA W. HEACOCK, Wyncote, Pa. Phone Ogontz 487-M.

LENORE M. VOSBURGH
ACCOMPANIST AND ORGANIST
25 North Burnett St., East Orange, N. J.
Telephone Orange 4-5093

### WEATHER STRIPPING

AND SUNSENS, rewiring; wood, metal and roll; Tonline shades, Norge electric refrigerators. HOME SPECIALTIES CO., Newton Centre 1114 (Mass.)

### WINDOW DRESSERS

North Jersey Specialists:
ACME WINDOW DISPLAY & ADV. CO., INC.
448 Broad St., Newark. N. J. Mitchell 3-8236.

## General Classified

*Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space two lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.*

### ACCOMPANISTS

EXPERIENCED piano accompanist. Call MISS MYRTLE TURNER, Kenmore 8187-5898. Studio located at 30 Huntington Ave., Boston, Room 324, Tuesday and Friday 8-9 p. m.

### ADVERTISING AGENCIES

DOES your advertising properly interpret your business and produce results? DOUGLAS ALLAN ASSOCIATES, 845 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

### AGENTS WANTED

AGENTS earn excellent commission selling hosiery. Engraved and high grade Christmas Cards from your home or office; your own hosiery as bonus. ROYAL CROWN, 76 Summer St., Boston.

MAKE 100% profit selling 21-card $1 Christmas assortment; big value, everyone a prospect. Write today for sample box on approval. TOM-WAT STUDIOS, Bridgeport, Conn.

### LOST AND FOUND

**Found by Boston Police Dept.**
111009—Golf markers, two black and yellow markers for golf course.
313017—Beads, imported pearl necklace.
CALL LOST AND FOUND DEPARTMENT
Ken. 6700, Line 9

### MISCELLANEOUS

SYMPHONY Concert Ticket, Friday afternoons, Oct. 7, 14, 21, Nov. 4, 11; floor, 9th row center; singly or 5 concerts. Telephones Porter 4075-R, University 4737 (Cambridge, Mass.).

### MOVING AND STORAGE

I SHALL deem it a privilege to serve readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long-distance piano and furniture moving. NOBLE R. STEVES, 184 Harvard Street, Dorchester District, Boston, Mass. Tel. Talbot 2400.

LONG distance moving, house to house moving, packing, shipping, storage; work guaranteed; 30 years' experience. N. E. AUTO VAN CO., N. Stacey, Mgr., 559 Huntington Ave., Boston. Ger. 5181. Univ. 3795-W.

WARNER CO.
MOVING—PACKING—SHIPPING—STORING
of household effects. Local or long distance.
*"Who moves you is just as important as where you move."*
10 HAWLEY PLACE, BOSTON LIBERTY 8878

### PAYING GUESTS

The GUEST HOUSE
302 Eighth Avenue, Asbury Park, N. J.
Quiet, homelike, helpful; near beach; sunny rooms; excellent table; capacity about 25; open all year. Telephone 7916.

### RETAIL FLOOR SPACE

PHILADELPHIA, PA., 1730 Chestnut Street—To let, second and third floors, 880 square feet each; good show windows, elevator service; south side of main retail shopping street; owner furrier occupies remainder of building.

### ROOMS AND BOARD

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Single and 2 or 3 rooms connecting with private bath; excellent table. 61 Sewall Ave. Longwood 9168.

NEWTONVILLE, MASS.—In fine location near everything, 2 large beautifully furnished rooms, each ideal for 1 or 2; 1 minute to Christian Science church; breakfast and dinner if wanted. Phone Newton North 5522.

### ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, MASS., 404 Marlboro St.—Large sunny room, 1 flight, steam heat, well furnished, private bath, large closet; refined home; desirable for married or business couple.

BOSTON—Clean, comfortable rooms; rents reasonable; permanent people desired; tourists welcome, at MISS BROWNE'S, 185 Huntington Ave. Com. 9551.

BOSTON, 52 St. Stephen Street. Tel. Com. 8868—Neat, airy rooms for 1 or 2 at $1.00 per day up; less by week; near church.

BOSTON—Home comforts, private baths, housekeeping arrangements, from $3 up. THE SERVICE BUREAU, 236 Huntington Ave.

BOSTON—Desirable rooms at 95 Gainsboro St., transients accommodated; very reasonable. Ken. 1022. MRS. CHARLES COSMAN.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Beautiful, newly furnished rooms, 2 baths; select neighborhood, off Beacon St.; $5 up. 29 Summit Ave., Longwood 0856.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—Large single rooms with bath adjoining for student or young instructor, $7.50; near Harvard Botanic Gardens; references required. Call. Univ. 4252.

EAST ORANGE, N. J.—Beautifully furnished room in apartment; lady employed or school teacher; Christian Scientist preferred. Or. 4-0940.

EAST ORANGE, N. J.—Large, pleasant studio bedroom; near station. Orange 5-8778. Write Box X-70, Rm. 1804, 270 Madison Ave., N. Y. C.

NEW YORK CITY, 33 W. 37th—Lovely studio room, sunny, attractive, plenty heat, hot water (no other roomers) prefer business person; references: Mr. MUIR, Wisconsin 7-2193.

N. Y. C., 255 W. 60th (10N)—Luxurious private apartment offers light, sunny, front double adjoining baths; distinctive single; references.

NEW YORK CITY, 72 W. 69th St.—Clean rooms, lavatory, $5-$6; near park, "L," subway, church. ROUZEE, 2-E.

N. Y. C., Greenwich Village—Double room, use of kitchen and living room, newly decorated; business couple or single; permanent; $10 weekly; references. Chelsea 3-6265, Apt. 25.

NEW YORK CITY, 523 West 112th St., Apt. 71—Very desirable single room, southern exposure, near bath, board optional, elevator; near church and Columbia.

PHILADELPHIA, 5315 North Camac St.—Two furnished rooms, southern exposure; private family; refined neighborhood; near subway. Hancock 9842.

WINTHROP, MASS., 12 Bartlett Parkway. Rooms with or without board; ocean front; exclusive neighborhood; transients welcome. Ocean 3027.

Classified advertisements for The Christian Science Monitor are received at the following advertising offices:

BOSTON
107 Falmouth St. Tel. Commonwealth 4330
NEW YORK
270 Madison Ave. Tel. Caledonia 5-2706
LONDON
3 Adelphi Terrace Tel. Temple Bar 1364
PARIS
3 Avenue de l'Opéra Tel. Gutenberg 42.71
BERLIN
59A Unter den Linden Tel. A2 Flora 0178
FLORENCE
11, Via Magenta Tel. 23.408
PHILADELPHIA
902 Fox Building Tel. Rittenhouse 9186
MIAMI
1229 Ingraham Building Tel. 3-3445
CHICAGO
1058 McCormick Building Tel. Webster 7182
DETROIT
3-101 General Motors Bldg. Madison 3610
CLEVELAND
1499 Union Trust Building Tel. Cherry 7899
ST. LOUIS
1775 R'lway Exch. Bldg. Tel. Chestnut 5173
KANSAS CITY
405 Nat'l Fid. Life Bldg. Tel. Victor 3702
SAN FRANCISCO
625 Market St. Tel. Sutter 7240
LOS ANGELES
Van Nuys Building Tel. Trinity 3004
SEATTLE
824 Skinner Building Tel. Main 3904
PORTLAND, OREGON
1022 Am. Bank Building Tel. Beacon 9396

## NEW JERSEY

### EAST ORANGE
*(Continued)*

**SCOTT-RIDDLE INN**
LUNCHEON 50c DINNER 85c to $1.25
SUNDAY DINNER 12:30 to 4 P. M.
$1.00 to $1.25 We invite you to our Dollar Sale of Glassware During September
ANTIQUE SHOP
426 MAIN STREET Orange 5-8169

Just received, our new line of Floor, Bridge, Table and Pottery Lamps. All priced exceptionally low—and of the highest grade and quality. Watch our Window Display—Evenings
*Whitla Boudoir Shop*
Incorporated
32 Prospect Street Or. 5-3291

**Cocomalt**
*A delicious tempting Food Drink*
J. C. CANMER
Groceries, Fruit and Vegetables
108 WILLIAM ST. Or. 3-3986
*FREE DELIVERY*

LANG CO.
*Over 30 Years' Experience*
Plumbing and Heating
407 Main St. Or. 3-3106

WINTER COATS
CLEANED—GLAZED
**Morton Service**
*operated by*
FLORIDIAN VALET, Inc.
358 MAIN ST.—Orange 3-1212

C. A. LUND
*Watchmaker and Jeweler*
616 Central Ave., near Harrison Street
We will pay cash for your
OLD GOLD AND SILVER

*Fine Leather Goods*
*English, Florentine and Domestic*
BLUE MOON
SILK STOCKINGS, 79c
THE CARTER SHOP
52 BRICK CHURCH PLAZA
PHONE ORANGE 3-5816
*Crane's Stationery Engraving*

**CHAMPION LAUNDRY**
Family Service by the Pound
HAND WORK EXCLUSIVELY
Mending and Darning Free
46 NO. MUNN AVENUE Tel. Or. 5-1454
We service the Oranges, Maplewood and Montclair.

Charles F. Werner, Jr.
*HARDWARE, PAINTS and OILS*
*HOUSEFURNISHINGS*
We are still giving service after 38 years
347 MAIN STREET Or. 3-3688

*Henry Hornecker*
FLORIST INC
MEMBER OF F. T. D. A.
75-77 CENTRAL AVENUE, Near Grove St
Or. 3-1244 Night Phone Nassau 4-1650

*Silver* Individual Millinery
*Hats Ready Made and to Order*
11 NORTH HARRISON STREET

*Grove Beauty Shoppe*
*Expert Permanent Waving*
Other Waves 50 Cents
All Branches of Beauty Culture
273 NORTH GROVE STREET

ESTELLE HATS
$1.95 and $2.95
5A HARRISON STREET

### ENGLEWOOD

LAW
INCORPORATED
HABERDASHERY
46 E. PALISADE AVENUE

### HACKENSACK

THEATRE PARKING
15c
Berry and River Streets
East of Main

### HOBOKEN

HENRY W. GROTE
*Watches, Diamonds and Jewelry*
Our specialty: remounting your jewelry in up-to-date settings.
54 NEWARK STREET
Open Mondays 9:00 p. m. Open Saturdays 10:00
Other evenings 6:30 p. m.

COLUMBIA TRUST CO.
14th St. and Washington St., Hoboken
*SOUND PRINCIPLES*
*COURTEOUS SERVICE*
Open an account with us.

G. SCHNACKENBERG
6TH & BLOOMFIELD ST., HOBOKEN, N. J.
Delicatessen and Groceries
Sandwiches and Fine Pastries Served
Phone Hob. 3-1907

Vincent's Beauty Salon
Specializing in
*PERMANENT WAVING*
All Branches of Beauty Culture
628 Washington Street, Hoboken, N. J.
Phone Hob. 3-0097

### JERSEY CITY

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained.
Telephone Orange 4-2104
44 VERNON TERRACE
9-12 a. m. daily

THE "GOLDEN RULE"
(Marvel Dri-Kleen System)
Sensational cash and carry prices.
The Dry Cleaning Plant that became popular overnight.
438 MAIN ST., Between Clinton and Burnett

### BOONTON

**Willson's Super-Service Station**
BATTERY SERVICE
TYDOL GAS VEEDOL OIL
234 MYRTLE AVE. BOONTON, N. J.
Tel. Boonton 8-1665

### CRANFORD

**TUTTLE BROS**
CRANFORD N.J. WESTFIELD N.J.
PHONE 2-1492
Coal—Hardware—Building Materials

### EAST ORANGE

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
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Telephone Orange 4-2104
44 VERNON TERRACE
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THE "GOLDEN RULE"
(Marvel Dri-Kleen System)
Sensational cash and carry prices.
The Dry Cleaning Plant that became popular overnight.
438 MAIN ST., Between Clinton and Burnett

Seaman & Martens
*COAL*
*Yard: Corner Vermont and Melrose Avenues*

## NEW JERSEY

### JERSEY CITY
*(Continued)*

Central Jewelry Store
WM. GEIGER, Proprietor
*Diamonds, Watches Clocks and Jewelry*
GRUEN WATCHES
390 CENTRAL AVENUE
Next to Ritz Theatre

CLEANERS
BARTLEY DOBLER DYERS
7 ZABRISKIE STREET Webster 4-4771

*Let* GOODMAN'S
*Clean your Rugs and Carpets*
Only Clean Rugs Are Beautiful
Goodman's Rug Cleaning
830 BERGEN AVENUE Bergen 3-8100

CASO'S MARKET
158 MONTICELLO AVE., Cor. Belmont
Our combined stores carrying a full line of High-Grade Groceries, Fancy Fruits and Fresh Vegetables, is one of the most complete stores in Hudson County.
Dela-3-6810 ORDERS DELIVERED

MISS SCHAEFER'S HAIRDRESSING PARLOR
662 BERGEN AVENUE Dela. 3-9147
All Branches of Beauty Culture
Experienced Operators
Your Patronage Is Appreciated

### MAPLEWOOD

BEST BROTHERS
Selected Fresh Eggs, Butter, Cheese, Honey, Fresh Dressed Poultry. Homemade Mayonnaise and Sausage (in season).
Deliveries also in Millburn, Short Hills, South Orange, West Orange, Orange, East Orange, Bloomfield, Montclair, Summit and Chatham.
Milburn 6-0367 207 Sagamore Rd., Wyoming

Samuel H. Ross, Inc.
*GOOD MARKETING*
Cocomalt Underwood Deviled Ham
Tel. S. O. 2-4300, 4301, 4302
177 MAPLEWOOD AVENUE

### MONTCLAIR

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call Montclair 2-8340, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained daily from 9 to 11, except Saturdays.
470 PARK STREET

Monogrammed Handkerchiefs for Christmas should be ordered now.
THE LINEN SHOP, Inc.
*E. B. CLEGG*
428 Bloomfield Ave., Montclair, N. J.
62 Brick Church Plaza, E. Orange, N. J.

*Silver* Individual Millinery
*Hats Ready Made and to Order*
49 CHURCH STREET

Wellmont Haberdashers
*DOBBS and KNOX HATS*
*MANHATTAN SHIRTS*
*INTERWOVEN HOSIERY*
WELLMONT THEATRE BLDG.

Phone 2-4011
GROCERIES
THE HUB, 718 Bloomfield Ave.
W. W. MYERS, Prop.
Free Delivery Fine Quality Low Prices
Vegetables and Fruits
*Large Assortment of Heinz Products*

HENKE'S *Inc.*
*JEWELERS* Established 1889
MONTCLAIR, N. J.

MARY BARCLAY DRESS SHOP
Fall Showing of
Afternoon, Evening and Sports Wear
*Also Featuring Apparel for the Junior Miss*
42 Church St., Montclair Tel. 2-7323

MONTCLAIR'S TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT
Phone Montclair 2-2674 J. Braverman, Prop.
LADIES' AND GENTS' TAILORS AND FURRIERS
We Specialize in Men's Custom Tailoring, Repairing and Pressing
Fancy Cleaning and Dyeing a Specialty
189 GLENRIDGE AVENUE

HENRY F. GOEPFERT
Tires—Exide Batteries—Vulcanizing
Road Service
BLOOMFIELD AVE. AND ORANGE ROAD, MONTCLAIR, N. J.
Tel. Montclair 2-0510

C. JOHNSON & CO.
Incorporated
*Window Shades and Awnings*
345 Bloomfield Avenue, Montclair, N. J.
Telephone 2-6208

POST OFFICE DELICATESSEN
397 BLOOMFIELD AVE., Montclair, N. J.
Known for good Sandwiches. Prompt, Courteous and Intelligent Service

CASH and CARRY
All Ironed Service, 10c lb.
Shirts and Dresses, 10c Extra
Sundried Hand Laundry
646 VALLEY ROAD Upper Montclair
Mont. 2-1092

MOORE'S HARDWARE STORE
223 Glenridge Ave., Montclair, N. J.
Telephone Montclair 2-3210 and 2-3211

Stanley M. Crowell Co.
Full line of
*TYCOS THERMOMETERS*
26 South Park St., Montclair, N. J.
Near Church Street

BOGART & HANSEN, Inc.
*Electrical Contractors and Dealers*
588 BLOOMFIELD AVENUE
MONTCLAIR, N. J. Phone Mtclr. 2-6870

BENNINGTON MARKET
High-Grade Meats, Poultry, Fancy Fruits and Vegetables.
*Royal Scarlet Groceries*
20 and 28 SOUTH FULLERTON AVE.
Tel. Montclair 2-4810

HAVE you renewed your subscription to the Monitor? Prompt renewal insures your receiving every issue, and is a courtesy greatly appreciated by The Christian Science Publishing Society.

### MONTCLAIR
*(Continued)*

CITY HALL DELICATESSEN
517 BLOOMFIELD AVE. Mont. 3-0220—0221
Tomato Juice Cocktails, 4 large jars 75 cents; case 12 jars, $2.10. Sardines, boneless and skinless, ½-lb. can, 2 for 35 cents; ¼-lb. can, 3 for 25 cents.
*Inspect Our New Grocery Department*
*FREE DELIVERY*

Fuel for the Home
*A COMPLETE FUEL SERVICE*
R. H. SEE COAL CO.
131 BLOOMFIELD AVENUE
Telephone—MONTCLAIR—2-0019
COAL FUEL OIL WOOD

*The* MERRILL SHOPS
*FINE GIFTS*
*WEDDING PRESENTS*
*THINGS FOR THE HOME*
28-30 SOUTH PARK ST. Montclair

*BUY FROM*
KNIERING BROS. INC.
FUEL
COAL, OIL, COKE, WOOD

### NEW BRUNSWICK

VAN DYK
FOOD STORES
*Food Specialists Since 1760*
Beverages, Butter, Eggs, Cheese, Extracts, Spices, Smoked Meats.
111 CHURCH STREET

### NEWARK

TYPEWRITERS
*Adding Machines*
*Check Writers*
Mail Orders Filled
Sold Rented Repaired

Central Typewriter Exchange
86 Park Place, Near Public Service Terminal
NEWARK MARKET 3-5766

The Crescent Laundry
387 NORTH FIFTH STREET
Branch Brook 3-7200

INSURANCE
A. C. BERTHOLON
INCORPORATED
KINNEY BUILDING Mi 2-2246

COAL
CANNIFF COAL CO.
Hu. 2-1048
180 Orange Street Newark, N. J.

### ORANGE

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained.
Telephone: Orange 5-7873
37 Orange Heights Avenue, West Orange
9-11 a. m. daily.

Est. 1856 Phone Orange 362
Albert Horton Williams Inc.
*Granite—Marble—Bronze*
*Memorials*
Washington and Cleveland Streets

*ORANGE 3-0880*
ABBOTT-HOGAN, Inc.
*Cleaners and Dyers*
575 Scotland Rd., ORANGE

VAN DYK
FOOD STORES
*Food Specialists Since 1760*
Beverages, Butter, Eggs, Cheese, Extracts, Spices, Smoked Meats.
309 MAIN STREET

FRED'S MARKET
*High Grade Meats*
Fancy Fruits and Vegetables
Sea Foods, etc.
Phone 3-7055 183 Main St., Orange

ENGELS
INCORPORATED
*DEPARTMENT STORE*
Daily Deliveries Throughout Essex County
239-241 MAIN STREET Or. 3-2243
*"The House of Complete Satisfaction"*

### SOUTH ORANGE

*Irene's*
*Flower Shop*
Floral Artists
126 South Orange Avenue
So. Or. 2-8881
Display at
B. ALTMAN'S EAST ORANGE STORE
Tel. SO. OR. 2-1656

ALBERT VOSS
*STATIONERY*
*TOYS and GAMES*
Circulating Library—Puzzles for Rent
21 VOSE AVENUE, SOUTH ORANGE

PARKER SHOP
*Interior Decorators*
GIFTS
17 SO. ORANGE AVE. So. Or. 2-5130

### WEST ORANGE

General Insurance
ARTHUR C. FROST
134 High St., W. Orange, N. J.
Tel. Orange 3-6304

### PASSAIC

SISCO DAIRY CO.
*DELIVERED IN*
Passaic Garfield
Clifton Rutherford
Paterson E. Rutherford
Radburn Wallington
Nutley Carlstadt
Bloomfield Belleville
SUPERIOR DAIRY PRODCTS
MT. PROSPECT AVE., CLIFTON, N. J.
PHONE PASSAIC 3-5414

## NEW JERSEY

### PATERSON

Specializing in
Hammocks, Benches and Garden Hose
Wilson S. Brower Co., Inc.
*Successors to MUZZY BROTHERS*
80 VAN HOUTEN STREET Sher. 1388

R. Williams Borden & Co.
(Established over 50 years)
*Real Estate - Insurance*
Room 223, Romaine Bldg.
Phone Sher. 8475

*"Say It with Flowers"*
YOUNG & WALDERS
90 VAN HOUTEN STREET
Tel Sherwood 8677 PATERSON, N. J

VAN DYK
FOOD STORES
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*Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/3 a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Post Wanted heading.*

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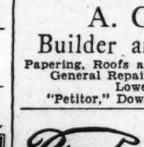

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## Rime-O-Grams No. 38

Published: Sept. 7

*Women of the Bible*

ANSWERS

1.

She came on a visit
In splendor arrayed;
Her amazement increased
The longer she stayed.
(Queen of Sheba)

2.

She practiced deceit
Till a secret she found.
By use of that knowledge
A strong man was bound.
(Delilah)

3.

When time came for parting
Her son's wife said "No."
"Wherever thou goest,
There too will I go."
(Naomi)

4.

By her father selected
To be the first bride,
Since the law of the Jews
Could not be defied.
(Leah)

5.

In desperate straits
Her council he sought,
And in his own net
The monarch was caught.
(Witch of Endor)

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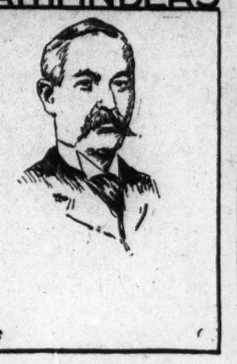
# DAILY FEATURES

## PATHFINDERS



*Melville R. Bissell*
*1843—1889*

*Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor*

Born at Hartwick, N. Y. His education was limited to the public schools of Berlin, Wis., where his parents had moved when he was a child. Up to the time he was 30 years of age he had interested himself in various occupations, but in 1873 he turned his efforts toward perfecting a carpet sweeper.

The idea was not a new one. A rather crude device had been used before in England and even in the United States one had been invented in 1856. This, however, was not a success.

About 1876 Bissell perfected his machine. While electricity has performed a tremendous service in saving labor in this, as is many other household devices, some housewives today, even in homes where the most approved vacuum cleaners are used, still find a use for the

CARPET SWEEPER

## Rime-O-Grams

No. 50.

*Rivers of the World*

Prepared by Anne Lowall for The Christian Science Monitor

Each correct answer counts twenty. What is your score?

1.

To a harbor of grace
This winding stream flows,
Past villas and vineyards
And quaint old chateaux.

2.

Strong Slavic boatmen
Trudged slowly along
These banks which for ages
Have echoed their song

3.

This river called "red"
Has carved in the sand
And rocks of the desert
A masterpiece grand.

4.

"Fair lady" stroll down
This Embankment with me;
But the bridge of our playdays,
Oh where can it be?

5.

In a British possession
Look close and you'll spy it;
A term of endearment,
No one can deny it.

The answers with names of all readers submitting a perfect score will be published four weeks from today.

Send your lists to the Feature Editor. Be sure to give the number: "Rime-O-Grams No. 50."

## A Word a Day

### Notes and Queries

*Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor*

**"Editor's Puzzle"** (several inquiries)—The first sentence in last Saturday's Editor's Puzzle, as corrected, read: "The speaker said that it is the duty of every citizen to make a careful study of the issues before he votes." Some readers say that the "that" should have been deleted; others maintain that "is" and "votes" should have been placed in the past tense to agree with "said."

With regard to the first point: "That" is proper in introducing an indirect quotation. Many newspapers, in the interests of brevity, delete "that" in indirect discourse, and this practice may be considered allowable; but we have yet to see a grammar which says that the use of "that" in indirect discourse is incorrect. (The omission of "that" may lead to confusion, as, "Many people *felt the soft apples* should be returned.)

The second question involves a fine point. The sequence of tenses should be maintained in indirect discourse except in cases involving the statement of a continuing fact or a general truth. We might properly write: "He *said* that the day *was* cloudy," or "They *said* that the trees *were* in bloom when he *walked* through the garden." But we would not write: "He *said* that God *was* Love," or "They *said* that two times two *was* four." In the last two examples, general truths and continuing facts are stated. They are as true today as they were yesterday. Therefore we write: "He *said* that God *is* Love," and "They *said* that two times two *is* four."

We believe that the statement of the speaker in the puzzle is a general truth, and we hope that it will be a continuing fact.

*Note: First choice in Webster's New International Dictionary is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed.*

## In Lighter Vein

**Have to Stop**

The little city girl stood and watched the farmer milk the only cow he had. The next morning the farmer was much disturbed, as the cow had strayed during the night.

Farmer: "Drat that cow! She's probably miles away from here by now."

Little Girl: "I wouldn't worry 'bout it, mister; she can't get so far away 'cause you drained her crank-case last night."—*Mutually Funny.*

**Knows Words, Too**

Despairing Employer (engaging fourth typist within a month): "Can you punctuate?"

Typist (brightly): "Oh, yes! I'm always early in the morning."—*Tit-Bits.*

**Divot Birds**

"Terrible lot of birds on this course, caddie."

"Yes, they're following us up for the worms, sir."—*Cape Argus.*

**Practical**

Sandy: "I want a cheap coat-hanger."

Assistant: "Yes, sir; twopence."

Sandy: "Twopence! Is there nothing cheaper?"

Assistant: "Yes, sir, a nail."—*Cape Argus.*

Humorist

Wife: "What use is five pounds to me? I've a dressmaker's bill as long as your face."

**The Linguist**

Employer: "Do you know shorthand?"

Applicant: "Like a native, sir."—*Humorist.*

**Making Sure**

"I wish to marry your daughter."

"Can you support a family?"

"Yes."

"But there are eight of us!"—*All för Alla* (Stockholm).

**Owing**

The Lady: "Oh, there is still some dew on these wonderful flowers you brought me."

Her Beau (absently): "Yes, I know, but I'll settle up for them on pay day."—*Church Visitor.*

**Husband's Assistant**

"Are you a back-seat driver?"

"Indeed I'm not! I sit right where I can grab the wheel if he doesn't do what I tell him!"—*Railway Journal.*

*The Christian Science Monitor's*

### Quotation for Today

HE THAT hath buffeted with stern adversity,
Best knows to shape his course to favoring breezes.
—SIR WALTER SCOTT

## "I Record only the Sunny Hours"

### Reward of Duty

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

Davenport, Iowa

A YOUNG girl enjoyed the study of French and began to read about the French actress, Sarah Bernhardt, with intense interest. Reports of the "golden voice" and beautiful enunciation of the actress were a source of amazement to the girl, but she knew that the "divine Sarah" would never come to the little western city. She, however, settled down to enjoy reading about her.

About this time the girl's aunt in Boston was left alone, and to ease a readjustment, she sent for her niece, paid her way to Boston, bought her lovely clothes and played the part of a fairy godmother.

While the girl was there, she was invited to visit a friend in a New England town and the temptation to visit with one of her own age was strong for a while, but the voice of duty said, "No, you're here to cheer your lonesome aunt. She has brought you from a long way off and done many things to make you happy!"

So the niece told her aunt she would not leave her alone.

That very evening the aunt looked up from the paper, exclaiming: "My dear, Sarah Bernhardt will be here next week, and we'll go to see her!"

That was the week the girl would have been away from Boston. What a beautiful reward!

As the two sat, far down in front, at the Boston Opera House, drinking in the beauty of voice and acting of the great actress, tears of joy came to the young girl's eyes.

It was Bernhardt's last tour in the United States. It is pleasant to add that the visit to the friend was made later, when another niece had come to be with the aunt.

## Did You Know That—

*(Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor)*

**A student** at Weatherford College in Texas brought a herd of milk cows to school, selling the milk to pay for his education?

**The widest point** on the Mississippi River is a short distance below Cairo, Ill., where the stream is 14,420 feet across?

**About one-fifth** of the population of England and Wales lives in Greater London?

**Every British seagoing** craft of 1000 tons or over is required to have a certified sea-cook?

**Hydrogen gas weighs** only one-fourteenth as much as air?

**Mt. Rainier** was named after Admiral Rainier of the British Navy?

**Asbestos cloth** was known to the early Romans?

**The Eiffel Tower** at times sways as much as 10 feet from side to side?

## The Children's Corner

### Not the Water for Levi

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

ROGER P. SCROGGINS, squirrel; Florrie, winking pigeon, and Fib, sparrow chieftain, sat together on the edge of the lake in Boston's Public Garden, waiting for Levi, the orphan turtle.

"Why hasn't he come?" said Fib, flitting hither and thither.

"Why?" said Florrie, winking her wink-eye.

"Hurrumph," said Scroggins.

"Here I am," said a wee voice, and, lo and, also, behold, there on top of the water was Levi himself.

"We must hurry," said Mr. Scroggins after everyone had said Hello to everyone else. Levi winked his tiny eyes. "I'll do my best," he said.

"Come On, Levi," Said Fib.

Mr. Scroggins had the bright idea of letting Levi hold on to the Scroggins cane. Levi tried it but decided he'd rather walk alone. So the three friends, with Levi among them, made their way slowly across the Common. They had met Levi by appointment and were taking him to a large body of water which Fib urgently had suggested would be a nice place for Levi to spend the winter. Levi always has spent his winters in the mud of the Charles river, but Fib thought so well of his suggestion that the friends adopted it, and here they were with Levi in their midst, off to the big water. Finally they reached it.

Levi looked at it from a distance.

"It is bigger," he said.

"One of the biggest," said Mr. Scroggins.

Florrie rose on her strong wings and sailed out across the big water. Fib hopped around on the shore.

"Come on, Levi," he said. "Jump in!"

Levi moved his small head from side to side and seemed to be sniffing. "No," he said in his smallest voice. "I'll not jump in. I'll get in." Scroggins laughed heartily at this reply. Levi crawled to the edge of the big water. He thrust his little head into it and pulled his head back.

"Dear, dear," said Scroggins. "He doesn't act toward this water the way he does with most kinds of water."

Fib hopped about excitedly, urging Levi to jump in. Levi said very little, but he didn't jump. He sort of explored the water with his nose, moving his head from side to side with his neck raised. Then he crawled slowly to a rock, climbed on the rock, and sniffed some more. Then he climbed down and turned his back on the big water.

"Where are you going, Levi?" said Fib in high excitement with a slight trace of dudgeon.

"Back to my own water," said Levi. "This isn't my kind."

Scroggins was greatly interested, hurrumphed a good deal, pushed his hat forward and then tilted it back. Florrie whirred up.

"I know what it is," said Scroggins. Florrie winked "It's salt water!"

Fib was amazed. Florrie just winked. And Levi trudged homeward, repeating again and again that, salt or no salt, it was just not his kind of water.

## Brevities

**Arkansas Gazette:** It's been said that the day of big profits is over, but we notice that two license tags the state of Arkansas is going to sell to motorists for from $19 up will cost the state 7½ cents a pair.

**Richmond Times-Dispatch:** A judge of film values calls Buster Keaton's face one of the most dependable money-makers. It is, as far as we know, the only frozen asset showing a dividend.

**Detroit News:** Franklin Roosevelt has been telling western audiences he was born on a farm, but hasn't confirmed it by pitching hay in a double-breasted lounge suit.

**Ohio State Journal:** Anyhow it may be remarked with a good deal of truth that this is quite a promising campaign.

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1932

*"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"*

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY



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*All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.*


# EDITORIALS

## The Commander Reports

LAST night at Des Moines the President of the United States went back to the people. The one-time Iowa farm lad returned to the agricultural heart of America. The commander-in-chief of the anti-depression army reported progress to his troops. And the people found that the President is still "Bert" Hoover to boyhood friends. The farm belt discovered that the maker of moratoriums has a vivid personal memory of mortgages. And the rank and file of the forces struggling against economic collapse learned that a seemingly aloof man in Washington has been fighting their battle.

Behind much of the coolness manifested toward Mr. Hoover in recent months has been a belief that he had drawn too far away from the people. His opponents have been making political capital out of his reticence, indulging by contrast profuse expressions of sympathy with the common lot. Meanwhile the forgotten man in the White House has, by his very preoccupation with the battle against human misery seemed at times somewhat detached.

Because of the danger of spreading fear, that battle often had to be fought in silence. It was perhaps but natural that soldiers in the economic trenches should feel that the general at headquarters was insufficiently conscious of their hardships. Intricacies of international statecraft sometimes obscured the humanitarian Hoover. Watching the engineer of financial reconstruction, men forgot the inaugurator of child welfare efforts. The personal contact of this western trip and especially the warm and manly appeal of the Des Moines speech should go far to remove such false impressions.

But only incidentally the President disclosed that standing "at the post to which every disaster is first reported" he has had a fuller view of the battle than any soldier in the line and an accumulated burden of woe. Only by inference did he say that having to look these problems "in the face" has given him a greater knowledge of the present need than any peddler of political panaceas could obtain. His chief purpose was to help the people appreciate more clearly the nature of the struggle in which they are still engaged, and to see how mistaken are those who say "things couldn't be worse."

He pointed out how much worse they might have been and declared the fight to stop deflation, to keep the gold standard and to protect savings has been won. Those who have been fighting in the ranks must have been startled to learn how close a thing was this battle to repel financial chaos. The Secretary of the Treasury thought America was within two weeks of abandoning the gold standard! Just when the lower house of Congress was passing bills to pay the bonus and build unnecessary post offices!

By comparison with Democratic irresponsibility in that body the President's leadership in the emergency gains added stature. And his dramatic description of the battle's ebb and flow, of attack and counterattack must awaken new appreciation of his service. The man who has neither job nor money may not thank the President, but certainly those who had bank deposits or insurance policies should. And the Des Moines speech should help any man who even hopes for employment to see that he has a stake in the nation's financial stability.

Mr. Hoover dealt especially with the struggle on the farm sector, where it has been most severe. He showed how the halting of the bank panic prevented collapse and how the pushing out of credit by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation avoided foreclosures of many farm mortgages. He offered a definite program of relief, in which two proposals were particularly notable. One was for additional measures to ease the mortgage burden, the other for the use of war debt payments in the opening of foreign markets.

At the same time, with evident reference to some of Governor Roosevelt's plans, he said he had "no economic patent medicine especially compounded for farmers." And he refused "to offer the country the counterfeit currency of false hope." Yet the country will find assurance in his words.

Even those Americans who believe that the Hoover Administration must bear a measure of joint responsibility for some of the policies which permitted, if they did not set in motion, world-wide forces of economic destruction must recognize that the President has led a splendid fight against those forces. And many, recognizing that the campaign for recovery is not ended, will place their reliance on his proven leadership and take fresh courage for the battles still to be fought.

## —"As for Hid Treasure"

BURIED treasure. Prospectors; deep-sea divers; amateur pick-and-shovel men; archæologists; anthropologists; mineralogists; Spanish galleons; pieces-of-eight; Captain Kidd; tropical lagoon; boys on a mill-pond raft playing privateer.

Buried treasure. Probably no two words in the English language have greater power to carry thought to far places and exotic scenes and to tinge fancy with romance. Associated with the old days and the bold days, the ancient lure still calls men to strange endeavor. In the Georgian Bay, north of Toronto, lie the hulks of the Tigress and Scorpion, United States warships of the War of 1812; off the Virginia coast some sixty miles lies the sunken Ward liner, Merida, with a store of precious metals and jewels in her hold; the English brig, De Braake, lies off Cape Henlopen in eighty feet of water; the Egypt, with vast riches stored behind the bulkheads in her bullion room, after lying for ten years at the bottom of the Bay of Biscay, is giving up her gold.

Along dry water courses in Oregon's Rogue River district jobless men pick up their shallow pans and find pay dirt. In Egypt, archæologists dig among the tombs and discover the trinkets of a Pharaoh. In the Canadian backwoods an expert taps at the rock and uncovers a vein of valuable metal. But all this has to do with merely tangible wealth. There are buried treasures of greater worth. Bones, for instance.

Dr. Ales Hrdlicka, Smithsonian anthropologist, recently returning from Kodiak Island, off the coast of Alaska, digs for bones and reports that he has found in the skeletons of an ancient, narrow-headed people unearthed deep in the débris of ages, evidence of one of the earliest migrations from Siberia to North America which brought the forerunners of California aborigines down the west coast of America. Buried treasure.

Yes, the search still continues; but one indicative of the advancing thought of mankind, whereas in the old days and the bold days the search was motivated by greed of gold alone; here and there today men dig solely for treasures with which to enrich the knowledge of mankind. And even more precious riches await him who searches for them "as for hid treasure."

## Reforming the Stock Market

JUST as the Senate inquiry into procedure of the New York Stock Exchange last winter was getting "hot" it came to an end, and the public was left with the uncomfortable feeling that reform had been sidetracked. But criticism of this kind could not be sidetracked. Now it has produced from the exchange itself a new rule which should bring to an end the most notorious of the abuses which the Senate Committee, in its brief existence, uncovered.

The rule is that no member, or business associate of a member, can participate, directly or indirectly, in a pool dealing or trading in a stock in which he is the specialist. The clamor of a year ago has made the public fairly familiar both with the rôle of the stock specialist and with the reprehensible practices of stock pools.

Specialists are accredited by the exchange to handle orders for purchases or sales of a certain stock. Obviously, to know the prices at which clients have placed orders to buy or sell, and the amounts of stock offered or wanted at these prices, would give the specialist a great and unfair advantage if he were to speculate in that stock on his own account and for his personal profit or that of a pool.

Pools were described many times during the Senate investigation. An interested group would put together a large sum of money, and by judicious buying and the initiation of a propaganda campaign would run up a stock until the public was willing to bid well for it. Then they themselves would sell out, leaving the stock in the hands of the public, which then would find its value ebbing away.

The ruling will thus serve a double purpose. It should restrict the stock specialist to his proper job, as he is restricted on the European exchanges, and it should also curb the opportunities of fleecing the public which were available to pools that formerly had access to specialists' books.

This is a good beginning. Other abuses remain, and will sooner or later have to be uprooted in order to allay public criticism. One is the practice, disclosed before the Senate committee and attested in the various corporation investigations now in progress, of market manipulation in stocks by directors and officers of the affected corporations. Here is another tribe of "insiders"—men who, as Prof. William Z. Ripley has recently pointed out, must also be curbed.

It is only fair to the Stock Exchange, however, to point out that these do not come under its jurisdiction. They should be the objects of the law.

## Keeping the Gates Open

"I MAY Not Agree, But . . ." is the thought-provoking title of an article by Mr. William Lyon Phelps in the October issue of the Rotarian. That the other fellow has the right to his own viewpoint is the springboard from which Mr. Phelps dives into the turbulent waters of conflicting opinions. He cites the genius of the Russian novelist Turgenev as having its source in a mental attitude which "looked on the world without one pin-point of prejudice."

His own position on the subject is disclosed in his comment on a story told by Dorothy Canfield of a Frenchman who owned a small business. It was really only a shop, but he possessed a secret for making a certain article so superior that it was *sui generis*. Along came an American who sensed world possibilities, mass production, and offered to finance such a project. The Frenchman declined. Just wasn't interested. His little shop filled him with contentment.

"I am not saying which of the two men was right; but it is interesting to observe the two points of view," remarks Mr. Phelps.

Isn't that, perhaps, the crux of the whole matter—to be interested in the other person's point of view? And when sympathetic attention follows interest, the happy result may be that he who discusses a subject in order to learn and not to argue will find that two apparently opposing views, seen through the spyglass of tolerance, disclose a scene with many similar aspects.

Probably there never has been a period when this quality could serve men better than the present. The very proximity between nations, for instance, which modern inventions have induced, brings peoples and races together that formerly lived isolated and apart. Problems once internal have become international. And the sudden clash of aims, ideals and traditions sometimes puts a mighty strain on mankind.

The gratifying part is that those same inventions help men to get together, foster the Rotarian attitude, using that expression in its larger, broader sense. The long-distance telephone smooths the seeming disagreement which sometimes was only aggravated by the slow-footed courier of old-time diplomatic service. The radio breeds fellow feeling across oceans and beyond frontiers. Such quick, intimate interchange of ideas is fast tearing down barriers of misunderstanding and prejudice.

To know all is to forgive all, runs the French adage, which is only another manner of saying that interest in the other fellow's point of view begets understanding of it.

## Pigments of Wonder

THERE once was a painter—let us pretend—who went out to the country on an autumn day. On such a day the very wind is golden, and if there are wild geese flying, as may chance, there is a sort of golden discontent, as well.

Now this painter carried with him such gear as painters will, and a most high resolve. For he knew of a woodland where autumn touches all the leaves with unseen brushes, so deftly and so dearly, and with such precious, charmed colors and pigments, as to achieve in that autumnal artistry a living canvas that for long has been the despair of artist folk.

You must have seen the place. It is of small consequence, as woodlands go—scarcely more than a wood lot—until that turn of the year which we call fall or autumn. Then every tree and shrub burns with a bright, cool flame, and the wonder of it is such that travelers forget their urgency, and forsake all haste, and look upon the small and trivial woodland with hunger and silence. So skillful is the autumn, and so wise a painter, so many and precious the pigments, so secret, that from gold to scarlet there are a thousand hues of autumn's contriving, and each is cool and quiet flame, and all are blended as in music.

This painter knew his craft. Reverence was in his heart, and a great happy eagerness was in his fingers. And of pigments he had great store and each of these was precious by our reckoning. He thought to catch this wonder before ever it should fade or fall. And so he painted. At times he came to doubt himself, and the hurt of it was almost more than he could bear. Yet he painted on.

And again, for his heartening, he perceived that almost he had caught and fixed on the canvas some difficult, shy delicacy of tone that would be important to a painter. And gratefully he painted. In the end, when the very woodland seemed to glow on his canvas, he bent his head—and though he experienced dissatisfaction, he knew there was something of truth in his work. And he came back from the woodland.

But we shall not pretend, in this pretending, that he asked admirers or critics to view it. Not only was he a painter, but he was wiser than most. He put the painting away, nor ever spoke of it. He said to himself, said the painter—whom we are pretending—that one day in another autumn, if fortune were kind to him, he would go again to the woodland to study that which must be painted, but never quite shall be. All on an autumn day.

## Colonel Bogey's Last Stand

"GOOD is more perceived when it is lost" is a Latin proverb which might be framed and hung prominently in every British golf club at the present time. The existence of that relentless but much maligned character, "Colonel Bogey," who has ruled British golf since it first became popular at the end of the last century, is being seriously threatened by the "tigers" of the links, who are clamoring for his immediate burial in a deep sandy bunker or beneath an oversize divot.

In his place they would like to instate that even severer taskmaster, "Old Man Par," who already rules the links in the United States. But the "rabbits" who have in the past so loudly abused the Colonel are now rallying to the call of "hands off our old friend Bogey," as if they had loved him ever since the day they first mishandled a driver.

The British authorities of the royal and ancient game are finding themselves in a difficult position regarding the respective merits of par and bogey, following a series of tests which were carried out this summer at important golfing fixtures. These proved conclusively that bogey, which is a more or less arbitrary estimate of the score a moderately good player is likely to make on a course, is quite out of date as compared with the more careful stroke-by-stroke calculations of par which are being made in the light of recent developments in the game. On many courses bogey is some five strokes higher than par, and even a middle-handicap player can shoot a hole in the bogey allowance despite one completely "whuffed" shot.

Meanwhile the old Colonel has actually been ordered off Prince's course, Sandwich, scene of Gene Sarazen's triumph in this year's open championship, where par 72 has been adopted instead. What will be his fate on other courses? He has been so often depicted as a fiery veteran, sometimes even with horns, that it is difficult to imagine him just slinking away unprotesting to indulge in marbles henceforward.

More easily is he visualized with his back to the flag-pin of the last hole, surrounded by a loyal band of "foozlers" and "duffers" making a valiant stand against the Walker Cup team and a bodyguard of "sloggers."

# Editorial Notes

Those who opposed organization of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, reading how its good offices are being used to buy or repair rolling stock and put right-of-way in good condition, thereby recalling to activity thousands of idle men, must agree that, at least so far as the railroads were concerned, the R. F. C. sponsors were on the right track.

Middle West farmers, after being visited by two presidential candidates, are forced to believe there is one agricultural product that has not depreciated. The farm vote crop appears to be in bigger demand than ever.

# Watching the World Go By

By WILLIS J. ABBOT

*When Is a Saloon a Drug Store?—The California Senatorship*

COLONEL JACOB J. RUPPERT of New York, who at one time divided his energies between professional baseball and the brewing of beer, but who of late years has been limited to the former activity, has a brand new idea about the return of beer to legalized usage. Being a sanguine gentleman, the Colonel thinks that Congress is going to authorize the manufacture and sale of 4 per cent beer without awaiting any repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment. It would accomplish this by declaring 4 per cent beer nonintoxicating.

That in effect, according to the Colonel, makes it a soft drink, salable legally at church socials, school commencements, and other gatherings of law-abiding people. Particularly would it open the way for its sale in drug stores. A soda-water fountain, instead of gushing sweet sirups and alleged tonics, would dispense beer, brewed, preferably, by the Colonel, who is girding his loins for tremendous efforts in this direction. Instead of the strange viands now dispensed at these centers for the semi-starvation of women who seem to have adopted them as their chief sustenance, would be the sturdy provender of the free lunch counter, the pretzels, cheese, herring, ham, bologna, and all sorts of things largely salt and intended to increase the desire of the eater for "nonintoxicating" beer.

Thus equipped, the drug store would put an end to all this controversy about the return of the saloon. It wouldn't be a saloon because it sold only beverages declared in the wisdom of Congress nonintoxicating. Yet no saloon could compete with it. Drug stores, dairy lunches, cafeterias, and all the places at which the frugal now obtain their noonday meals, would concentrate their endeavors on the widespread distribution of the product which made Colonel Ruppert, and a few other men like him in the United States, millionaires.

But would not then the drug store itself be a saloon? The only legal definition of a saloon by a New York court which I can discover reads this way: "A legal saloon is a shop or room wherein is kept a varied assortment of liquors which are sold by the glass, drink, or at retail." If limited to beer, the drug store clearly would not come within this definition. Moreover, there is some question as to whether beer and liquor are synonymous terms. In Michigan "the term saloon applies to all places where persons resort to obtain food and drink, which are not also devoted to some other business."

But presumably the drug store would continue its present activity as a lively rival to the department store. Nearly every definition of a saloon lays stress upon the fact that it must be a place where intoxicating liquor is sold. If beer is given official definition by Congress as nonintoxicating, it would appear that the contention that the place of its sale is not to be regarded as a saloon is well taken.

However, it would be well for the Colonel not to dispose of his baseball club, or otherwise in a too sanguine moment to rely upon his brewery for his support. The very suggestion that beer, which is in fact intoxicating, might by act of Congress be thrust upon the people at drug stores, candy stores, and all sorts of places where youth are apt to congregate, is the most potent possible reason why no such congressional action ever will be taken.

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Aside from the highly important question as to who is to get the electoral vote in California, much interest is centering upon the senatorial contest in that State. Of the numerous candidates, Mr. William Gibbs McAdoo, the Democratic nominee, has by all odds the wider repute. As the leading figure in the Wilson Administration, and as the man who really swung the Chicago Democratic convention of last July to the nomination of Roosevelt, Mr. McAdoo enjoys a prominence which ought to be helpful in his campaign.

Opposed to him, as the regular Republican nominee, is a young man rejoicing in the Dickensian name of Tallant Tubbs. This gentleman defeated Senator Shortridge in the primary on one issue only; namely, the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment. Mr. McAdoo, who has always been emphatically dry, compromised with the wets in his campaign, so that he may lack enthusiastic support from those who formerly upheld him on that issue. The former's partial recantation of his dry attitude, however, is not taken too seriously by those familiar with his lifelong convictions. And his national reputation for ability should count in his favor.

The chief interest in the campaign rests with a third candidate, the Rev. Robert P. Shuler, a Methodist minister, famous for having discoursed widely over the radio, and for having his license canceled by the Federal Radio Commission within the last year. Mr. Shuler is uncompromisingly dry, and his candidacy will afford a fair test of the strength of that faction in California.

By a somewhat extraordinary proviso of the California law, he was able to run in the primaries on both the Republican and Democratic tickets. He received more votes in the aggregate than any other candidate, despite the fact that another straight dry candidate was in the field who himself received a large vote. Should he receive the vote he got in the primaries, plus that of Crail, the other dry candidate, and any considerable number of dry votes at the expense of the Republican and Democratic nominees, he is likely to be elected.

Like McAdoo, he has the advantage of living in the southern part of the State. Tubbs comes from the northern section, and will presumably suffer in the southern section, which, after all, is strongly dry in any event. A question which will only be determined by the balloting is the extent to which McAdoo will lose at the hands of Smith Democrats in the State. Of these there are many, and the recollection both of Madison Square Garden and the Chicago Convention, is very fresh in their minds.

For myself I desire to make no estimate of the result of the balloting in California, but people there, in whose political sagacity I place some trust, inform me that the chances are very strong that the State will be carried by Hoover, and that the senatorial race will lie between McAdoo and Shuler.

# Notes From Paris

**Monument Restored**

THE Arc de Triomphe du Carrousel, built in the Tuileries Gardens during the early part of the last century to commemorate the victories of Napoleon in Austria, has been almost completely restored. The dampness and smoke of the city had done their work, and the urgently needed repairs were made possible through the generosity of Mr. Thomas Cochran, an American. For many months experts have been engaged in repairing the crumbling rose marble and the beautiful bas-reliefs and in some cases they have rechiseled the carved stone.

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**News Films Find Favor**

The number of cinemas in Paris devoted exclusively to the showing of news films is steadily on the increase. Parisians always have been great readers of newspapers, and they also like news thrown on the screen. Since the advent of the talking film this interest has grown considerably. Along the Boulevards there are several cinemas where for three or four francs (about 15 cents) one may see the "*actualités*" for an hour or more.

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**Budgeting In Earnest**

M. Maurice Palmade, Minister of the Budget, is sternly resolved to balance the budget next year. He is trying to eliminate all unnecessary expense in government services and no detail is too small to receive his attention. Recently he issued a circular relative to desk calendars. One-page-per-day memorandum pads are to be supplied only to general directors, directors, chiefs and assistant chiefs of departments. Half-page-a-day agendas are considered sufficient for "*Chefs de Bureau.*" All other members of governmental staffs will have to be content with ordinary calendars.

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**Noted Jurist Honored**

M. Eugène Dreyfus, one of France's foremost judges, is the first Frenchman to have his bust placed in a state building during his lifetime. The bust, which will be placed in the Palais de Justice, is by Félix Benneteau, whose work figured prominently at the last Salon. M. Dreyfus, who is highly esteemed in France, won international regard when, as a judge of the International Court of Justice, he helped to decide the problem of free zones between Switzerland and France at The Hague in 1930.

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**Advertising Beauty**

In order to advertise the beautiful monuments of Paris, a group known as *La Propagande Artistique de Paris* is publishing and putting on sale booklets of stamps bearing artistic reproductions of these monuments. The first of these booklets contains pictures of the Conciergerie, the Invalides, the Sainte Chapelle and the Place Vendôme. It is hoped that these stamps, which cost two francs (8 cents) for ten, will be widely used on letters and post cards to advertise the beauties of the capital throughout the world. They cannot, of course, be used as postage stamps.

# Mirror of the World's Opinion

*The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not necessarily carry the indorsement of the Monitor.*

## "Gambling—Why Not?"

THE social consequences of gambling justify the statement that now of all the social evils this is the most terrible one that is afflicting this people—that drink now is not to be compared with it. It is immeasurably the greatest curse now resting upon our land. It corrupts everything it touches; it corrupts every sport into which it enters; it takes the hours when man is recreating himself, hours that should be hours of unadulterated joy, and it makes them a scrambling ground of cupidity and greed, where misery rather than pleasure is fashioned, and introduces all those mean dishonesties and petty deceits and underhand practices that come wherever men are moved by an inordinate lust for gold, practices that utterly destroy all sportsmanship. . . .

Several managers of great firms have agreed upon this; they said that "if in our firms we drew out a graph of the output day by day throughout a whole year, you could tell from that graph by the decline in output and the rise of scrap"—and scrap simply means jobs that are badly done and cannot be sent out of the works—"from that graph of the output day by day you could spot at once, by the decline in output and the rise of scrap, the big race days of the year." The feverish excitement, the unsettlement of mind that are always associated with the risking of money in a gamble, must inevitably be reflected in work. . . .

Lastly, this evil is distrust of God, a profound distrust of God, and a violation of His purpose. God has not made the good and the welfare of human life dependent upon gambling, upon luck, upon chance, upon the turning of a wheel. He has made the good and the welfare of life to depend upon honesty, and truthfulness, and work, and earnestness, and trust in Him, and because He has made the good of human life dependent upon those activities, then it is woe to the men who expect to find the good of life coming to them along any other way. "Their webs," as the prophet of old said about them, "their webs shall not become garments." . . .

Even where gambling succeeds, in those rare cases where measured by material standards, it seems to succeed, it succeeds at the cost of degeneration of character, and the gain of one is always the loss of many, and I tell you this is not a world, God being the sovereign of it, this is not a world where God has made the happiness of any man dependent on the tramping in the dust of the happiness of his fellows.—*The Rev. H. H. Sutton,* in the *West London Observer* (London, Eng.).

## Colonial Restoration

IN its time and place the original of the reconstructed Raleigh Tavern, opened last week at Williamsburg, Va., was as famous as any of the coffee houses of Old England. In the Colonial era, when Williamsburg was the capital of Virginia, the Raleigh was the center of a gay life, and its ballroom was the scene of many a celebration at which the famous figures of the Colony and their ladies appeared. Young Thomas Jefferson was one of the habitués of the place while he was a student at William and Mary College, and the public rooms are said to have echoed to the tread of the Randolphs, the Pendletons, the Washingtons and others whose names are inscribed upon the honor roll of the Colony and the budding nation.

Now a replica of the original structure, fitted out for the entertainment of guests, has been opened as the first completed unit in the restored Colonial village into which the once sleepy old town is being transformed. . .

It is an interesting and unusual restoration enterprise. It seeks not to restore and refurnish a few famous houses, but to recreate the whole village as it existed in the Colonial era—residences, inns, public buildings and all. It involves the reconditioning of many old houses dating back to Colonial times, the demolition of many houses which cannot boast such an ancestry, and the reconstruction of others which, like the Raleigh Tavern, have vanished. When the whole is completed it is the hope of the project's sponsors that Williamsburg will be a gem of pure Colonial architecture and pure Colonial decoration set down amid the modern surroundings of a progressive Virginia section.—*Baltimore Sun*